Hassillon Independent.

VOL. XXV-NO. 21.

MASSILLON, OHIO NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

WHOLE NO. 1,449

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street,

OLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys at Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U.S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Trement Block, No. 46 South Frie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties. and the adjoining counties.

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Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of William Rogers, late of Stark county, deceased. Dated 11th day of taker county. O. tober, 1887.

HOW PERRY TOWNSHIP VOTED.

The Detailed Result in this City and Township.

	First W	5	Third 1	Fourth	Perry Tp.	Perry '	Total	Majority
	Ward	Ward.	Ward	Ward.	n rret Tp.	Tp.		y
J B Foraker, R Thomas E Powell, D Lieutenant Governor.	- 200	9 229) 190					1144	
W C Lyon, R D C Coolman, D Supreme Judge (long term)	. 199					_	1138 1138	
W T Spear, R. Lyman R Critchfield, D. Supreme Judge (short term),	. 279 200	1	344 298		•		$1144 \\ 1140$	
F J Dickman, R	$\begin{array}{c c} 279 \\ 260 \end{array}$		344 299		149 149		1143 1143	
E W Poe, R Emil Kiesewetter, D State Treasurer	200	$\begin{vmatrix} 229 \\ 192 \end{vmatrix}$		89 184	$\frac{149}{165}$	$\frac{49}{102}$	$1136 \\ 1144$	s
J C Brown, R George W Harper, D Attorney General.	200		345 298	91 184	$\frac{149}{165}$	$\frac{49}{102}$	1145 1139	6
D K Watson, R	280 200		346 297	92 183	$\frac{149}{165}$		1148 1138	10
A Flickinger, R. Niles, D.	200	232 190	3 44 297	90 184	$\frac{148}{166}$	$\frac{49}{102}$	$\frac{1143}{1139}$	6
T C Snyder, R	262 213	$\frac{216}{207}$	317 327	88 188	$\frac{148}{166}$	49 101	1080 1202	122
Robert Raley, R	$\frac{281}{199}$	232 190	343 298	93 185	149 165		1147 1139	8
George W Wilhelm, R Jecob Grossman, R John E Monnot, D E B Bach, E	-921	234 228 191 189	350 343 296 295	93 87 187 182	151 153 165 157	$\frac{55}{102}$	$1178 \atop 1147 \atop 1137 \atop 1100$	41 47
J P Fawcett, R	200	232 190	340 302	98 177	142 173	1	134	18
J C Welty, D	275 205	$\frac{227}{196}$	3 3 9 303		149 166	43 107	$\begin{bmatrix} 126 \\ .158 \end{bmatrix}$	32
Hiram Doll, R	$\frac{290}{188}$		343 300		158 157	1 1.6 1 00	$\begin{array}{c c} 178 \\ 102 \end{array}$	76
R B Crawford, R	303 184				167 145	59 1 94 1		245
J W Wearstler, R J Schmachtenberger, D	281 198		341 299		167 161	$\begin{array}{c} 501 \\ 1001 \end{array}$		35
r C Putman, R C W Stoner, D	276 201		341 303	4	145 471	50 1 100 1		23
STARK OFTHIN								

STARK CUENTY.

A RELIABLE AND COMPLETE REPORT.

Leininger is Surely Elected-The Official Vote Toma

Special Dispatch to the Independent: Canton, O., November 10, 4 p. m .-

Even at this late day it is hard to give accurate figures except of the successful 224; Wagner, 258. Sheriff, Crawford, 203; candidates. The figures I give below ty has been underestimated.

Foraker, 7583; Powell, 7873. Powell's plurality is 290 instead of 378 as reported yesterday. Snyder, 7469; McBride, 7975. This gives McBride 506 majority. Snyder has 607 majority in Carroll, giving him a net majority in this district of 101 Grossman, 7550; Wilhelm 7672. Monnot, 7974. Bach, 7249.

I cannot give figures on Fawcett, but his majority is a safe 300. Crawford, 7656; Leininger, 7875. The figures we would prefer to hold back, as the revision is not complete. Wearstler, 7824; Schmachtenberger, 7722. Doll's majority is about 600. Bow, 7630; Putman, 7270; Welty, 7972; Stoner, 7838.

I am sorry to send you such an unsatisfactory estimate, but it is all I have. The official count will be held to-morrow.

Julius Whiting, Jr., Chairman Republican Committee. 'RAH FOR SNYDER!

The Majority a Good One.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

Canton O., November 10, 1:30 p. m.-T. C. Snyder has been elected over Mc-Bride by a clear plurality of 101 in the district. JULIUS WHITING, JR.,

THOSE ELECTED.

Claims and Concessions from Democratic Sources.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Canton Democrat telephoned to THE INDEPEND-ENT, conceding the election of Fawcett by 400, Doll by 500, Wearstler by 300 and Wilhelm by 100. They claim Snyder's election to be in doubt, and place 350, Welty's at 400, and Stoner's at 400

THE RETURNS BY TOWNSHIPS.

The Vote in Detail.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Governor, Foraker, 130; Powell, 273. State Senator, Snyder, 123; McBride, 282. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 129; Grossman, R., 128; Monnot, D., 272; Bach, D., 268. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 137; Sponseller, 266. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, -; Welty, 278. Treasurer, Doll, 134; Wagner, 134. Sheriff, Crawford, 175;

I Director, Putman, -; Stoner, 294.

CANTON- SIXTH WARD.

Governor, Foraker, 202; Powell, 274; Re Placed a Cap in his Mouth and Sharp, 18; Seitz, Union Labor, 46. State Senator, Snyder, 201; McBride, 274. Comnion Pleas Judge, Raley, 206; Wallace, 270. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 206 Grossman, R., 212; Monnot, D., 269; Bach, D., 251. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 210; Sponseller, 275. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 216; Welty, 260. Treasurer, Doll, Leininger, 274. Commissinoer, Wearstare reliable. Foraker's vote in the coun-ler, 225; Schmachtenberger, 238. Infirmary Director, Putman, 205; Stoner,

MARLBORO.

Governor, Foraker, 209; Powell, 210. State Senator, Snyder, 207; McBride, 207. Common Pleas Judge, Raley, 213; Wallace, 209. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 212; Grossman, R., 195; Monnot, D., 209; Bach, D., 204. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 217; Sponseller, 217. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 212; Welty, 213. Treasurer, Doll, 220; Wagner, 204. Sheriff, Crawford, 215; Leininger. 208. Commissioner, Wearstler, 239; Schmachtenberger, 187. Infirmary Director, Putman, 207; Stoner,

FREEBURG, WASHINGTON TP.

Governor, Foraker, 82; Powell, 79 State Senator, Snyder, 82; McBride, 79. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 83; Grossman, R., 93; Monnot, D., 77; Bach, D., 65. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 85; Sponseller, 76. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 82; Welty, 79. Treasurer, Doll, 89; Wagner, 72. Sheriff, Crawford, 87; Leininger, 80. Commissioner, Wearstler, 91; Schmachtenberger, 65. Infirmary Director, Putman, 82; Stoner 79.

NORTH LAWRENCE, LAWRENCE TP.

Governor, Foraker, 142; Powell, 55; Sharp, 22. State Senator, Snyder, 134; McBride 63. Common Pleas Judge Raley, 142; Wallace, 54. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 149; Grossman, R., 142; Monnot, D., 52; Bach, D., 51. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 142; Sponseller, 56; Walters, 20. Sheriff, Crawford, 148; Leininger, 33. Commissioner, Wearstler, 142; Schmachtenberger, 53; Slayter, 22. Infirmary Director, Putman, 142; Stoner, 55 Slutz, 21.

ELTON, SUGAR CREEK TP.

Governor, Foraker, 32; Powell, 56; Sharp, 4. State Senator, Snyder, 38; Mc-Leininger's plurality at 87, Monnot's at Bride, 49; Common Pleas Judge, Raley, 31; Wallace, 56. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 40; Grossman, R., 32; Monnot, D., 54; Bach, D., 46. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 41; Sponseller, 47. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 27; Welty, 58. Treas urer, Doll, 39; Wagner, 58. Sheriff, Crawford, 30; Leininger, 55. Commissioner, Wearstler, 28; Schmachtenberger 58. Infirmary Director, Putman 37; Stoner, 51.

TUSCARAWAS TOWNSHIP,

Governor, Foraker, 272; Powell, 302. State Senator, Snyder, 276; McBride, 297. Representatives, Wilhelm, R. 279; Gross-Leininger 228. Commissioner, Wearstler, man, R. 270; Monnot, D. 298; Bach, D. 297.

Schmachtenberger, 298. Infirmary Director, Putman, 217; Stoner, 367. Common Pleas Judge, Raley, 276; Wallace, 300, Sharp, Prohibition candidate for Governor, received twenty-nine votes. MAPLETON PRECINCT OSNABURG TP.

255; Welty, 318. Treasurer, Doll, 269;

Wagner, 307. Sheriff, Crawford, 309; Lein-

inger, 270. Commissioner, Wearstler, 277;

Governor, Foraker, 110; Powell, 63. Senator, Snyder, 109; McBride, 61. Representatives, Wilhelm, R. 108, Grossman, R. 117; Monnot, D. 61; Bach, 55, Probate Judge, Fawcett, 109; Sponseller, 64. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 110; Welty, 60. Treasurer, Doll, 130; Wagner, 53. Sheriff, Crawford, 111; Leininger, 62. Commissioner, Wearstler, 116; Schmachtenberger, 52. Infirmary Director, Putman, 111; Stoner, 62.

YOUNGSTOWN HILL, LAWRENCE TP.

Governor, Foraker, 63; Powell, 55. Senator, Snyder, 55, McBride, 62. Common Pleas Judge, Raley 62; Wallace, 54. Representatives, Wilhelm, 64; Grossman, 59; Monnot, 56; Bach, 55. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 61; Sponseller, 57. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 44; Welty, 72. Treasurer, Doll, 66; Wagner, 52. Sheriff, Crawford, 76; Leininger, 46. Commissioner, Wearstler, 64; Schmachtenberger, 53. Infirmary Director, Putman, 59; Ston-

JUSTUS, SUGAR CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Governor, Foraker, 92; Powell, 95; Sharp, S. State Senator, Snyder; 92, Mc-Bride, 83. Common Pleas Judge, Ratey, 89; Wallace, St. Representatives, Wilhelm, R., 111; Grossman, R., 81; Monnot, D., 70; Bach, D., 70; Howe, P., 8; Forward, P., S. Probate Judge, Fawcett, 87; Sponseller, 84; Walters, 8. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 82; Welty, 87; Sterling, 7. Treasurer, Doll, 86; Wagner, 85; Brosius, 8. Sheriff, Crawford, 90; Leininger 79; Reifsnider, 8. Commissioner, Wearstler, 89; Schmachtenberger, 80; Slayter, 8. Infirmary Director, Putman, 74; Stoner, 95; Slutz, 8.

ONE LESS!

LINGG, THE ANARCHIST COMMITS SUICIDE THIS MORNING,

Fired it With a Candle.

Special Dispatch to the Independent.

Синслею, Nov. 10, 3:30 р. п.—Ат o'clock, Anarchist Lingg committed snicide. He had poured hot tallow from a candle around a small dynamite bomb and placed it in his mouth. A lighted candle was then used to fire off manner for human rights and human libthe cap. His face was blown out of human shape in trying to save his life from the hangman. The jail is guarded and reporters are refused admittance. The excitement is intense. A second loaded candle was found in Lingg's cell. The chances for his recovery are so small as to be hardly worth considering.

Another Account.

Chicago, Ill., November 10, 3 p. m.-Louis Lingg, the youngest of the seven condemned Anarchists, who believed that his cause would be best served by seven deaths, has prevented the possible extension of executive clemency by a cowardly suicide. About 9 o'clock this morning all the occupants of the jail were shocked by the noise of a terrific explosion. The cause was almost instantly suspected, the jailers looked into Lingg's cell, and found the poor young fellow dying, his head being horribly wounded. He had placed a fulminated cap in his mouth, and fired it with a candle. He was alive when found, but can not live long. Caps such as he used, explode by percussion friction, or heat, and he selected the latter as the easiest method. How he secured it is a mystery.

The Latest.

4:30 p. m.-Lingg is still alive, and presents a horrible sight. Governor Oglesby is now writing his decision in the case, and it will be given out probably before 7 o'clock.

Oglesby's Decision.

Thursday, 6. p. m.—Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, has just rendered his decision in the Anarchist case. Fielden and Schwab have had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment. The four others will hang Friday. Poor Linggis

KILLED IN CANTON.

George Muntz Killed While Drunk. Special Dispatch to the Independent.

Canton, O., Nov. 10, 3 p. m.—George Muntz was struck and instantly killed by a shifting engine on the C. & C. railroad, this morning. Muntz was on an election drugg and when struck was 136; Schmachtenberger, 268. Infirmary Probate Judge, Fawcett, R. 277; Spon-crossing a brund the ball was tossed seller, 1, 207. Prosecuting Attorney, Bow, 1 into the creek below. He has a family

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

RESULT OF TUESDAY'S CONTEST FOR SUPREMACY AT THE POLLS.

Columbus, O., Nov. 10.—Last night was one of the wildest ever known in this city. The people apparently were beside themselves. Republican returns were received at the city hall. About midnight it was announced that the state committee claimed the state by 25,000 plurality, but this was revised about 1 a. m. to 30,000 and 35,000. The committee insists that this is a conservative claim in view of the fact that the

Governor Foraker sent a telegram to Whitelaw Reid, of the New York Tribune, estimating his election by 30,000 and a Re-

The Democratic committee claim that they still have a chance on the general assembly and that the returns do not warrant the claim of the Republicans that they will

have a working majority.
Chairman Dungan, of the Democratic state executive committee, was seen at 1 this morning before ratiring, and conceded their defeat by about 15,000. He claims his estimate of a plurality of 4,300 for his party was very conservative, and was based on the best information obtainable from correspondents in every school district in the state. He spoke of the campaign as one of the hardest ever fought in the state, but the

hairman Cappeller, of the Republican ate committee, has sent out the following bulletin: "Foraker's plurality is at least 25,000. The legislature is Republican in both branches. This is a great victory of Republicans over the sectionalism of the solid south, of the purity of the bullot over fraud and forgery, of the wise and economic management of the state affairs over reckless extravagance, to all of which should be added the personal popularity of Governor Foraker and the brilliant and remarkable campaign that he made in the state against boodle and the influence of the national administration.

The latest returns from Cincinnati and

Governor Foruker was waited on about midnight by a large crowd who had just left the city hall. In response to cries for a speech, the governor said: "I thank the Republicans of Ohio for this magnificent victory. A majority of 30,000 as we have to-night will teach Grover Cleveland, Governor Gordon and the balance of them that we will have no more Southern Confederacy in this country. It will also teach Ropublicans that in order to be Republicans and be victorious they must come out flat-footed and declare themselves in no uncertain erty. The vote to-day shows that we have no mugwumps in Ohio, and, what is more, we never will have any. My follow citizens, I again thank you."

Cleveland Goes Republican.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 10.—The Republicans are wild with delight. They had not given up hope of carrying the county, but they thought that the contest at the polls would be very close. They worked as they seldom worked before, and as a result the ntire Republican ticket in this county has received a plurality of between 2,800 and

NEW YORK, Nov. 10. -The voting in this city resulted in a complete victory for the combined Democracy. For the various state tickets about 215,000 votes were cast. Of these, Cook, the Democratic candidate for mecretary of state, received 107,761; Grant, Republican, 57,949; George, United Labor, 36,367; Hall, Prohibition Labor, about 6,000, and the ballots for the Prohibition candidate and the scattering votes make up the remainder. The plurality for Cook is therefore 49,812,

The vote on district attorney shows a 22,737. The United Labor candidate for about 4,000 votes less than Mr. George. Fellows ran about 32,000 votes behind the

Democratic state ticket. Perhaps the most remarkable result of the entire city election was the breaking up of the Labor vote. This year Mr. George received not much over one-half of the vote which he obtained last year, when he ran for mayor. The Labor vote, it is believed by many, was diminished by the opposition of the Catholic church on account of Dr. McGlynn's affiliation with the George

movement The only Republican candidate for state senate elected in this city, was Cornelius Van Cott, in the Eighth district. Three Republican assemblymen were elected, Bankson T. Morgan, Ernst H. Crosby and Robert Ray Hamilton.

Returns from 1,000 election districts outside of New York and Kings county give Col. Grant, Republican, 183,781; Cook, Democrat, 163,221; Huntington, Prohibition, 17,624; George, United Labor, 9,832. These returns, coupled with others, point to a Democratic victory by from 10,000 to 15,-000 plurality. Of the election precincts 1,087 are in New York and Kings county,

55.000.The returns from the state are not yet complete, bu enough have been received to indicate that the senate and assembly re-

figures, which are not complete, will stand as follows: Republicans, 19; Democrats, 13.

cations are that this majority of 20 will be somewhat reduced.

thy and Blooklyn. It settles the future."

The Republicans of Ohio Elect Their Entire State Ticket, While the Democrats Score a Like Victory in New York-The Result Elsewhere-Comments.

returns indicate a plurality of 39,000.

publican majority in both houses.

ates were against victory for Democracy.

Hamilton county shows Foraker's election by over 6,000. He ran almost even with his ticket. Thomas E. Powell ran ahead of his ticket, showing the offects of the arrangement by which Seitz was slaughtered by his Union Labor friends. The balance of the Union Labor polled a heavy vote, almost equal to the Democrats. Edwin Stevens, for treasurer, did not run as well as was expected. The Prohibitionists polled a very light vote. Every office in the county was bagged by the Republicans.

In New York.

The entire local ticket of combined Democrats was elected by varying pluralities. plurality of Col. Fellows over Mr. Nicoll of district attorney, Louis F. Post, polled

and in these the Democratic plurality is

main Republican.

The present senate stands as follows: Republicans, 20; Democrats, 12, The next senate, according to our present

The present assembly stands as follows: Republicans, 74; Democrats, 54. The indi-

The Sun prints the following telegram from ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall at Philadelphia: "Philadelphia elects a Domocratic sheriff and comptroller by 5,000 and 10,000 majority respectively. Pennsylvania over 10,000 Republican majority as an estimate at present; last year 43,000 Republican mojority. We rejoice over New York state,

Interest Taken at the Capital. WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The elections

caused quite as much interest in Washing. ton as those occurring in presidential years. Ordinarily the Washington populace only grows enthusiastic when a president is to be elected. All night and until early morning every place where news was available was crowded. Thousands of persons lingered in front of the white screen where bulletins were displayed at the Post building until long after midnight. The Jefferson and Columbia clubs' headquarters were scenes of the most pronounced interest, and at the rooms of the United Press government officers, newspaper correspondents and

other public personages were entertained with the latest information up to 2 o'clock. At the executive mansion the president, Col. Lamont and Secretary Fairchild recoived copies of the returns from the respective press associations and also from the telegraph company. The result in New York was very gratifying to them, and it was not until nearly 2 a. m. that Col. La-mont gave good night. The general man-agement of the United Press in New York where the returns were received and compiled before being distributed, was highly complimented by public officers here for the very thorough, intelligent and prompt manner in which the news was handled, it being frequently stated that hever before have election results been obtainable so early in the evening.

Dakota Wants a Division.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 10.—The vote in Dakota was very light yesterday except in the larger cities, where the local option question brought about a hot fight. The vote on the division of the territory was largely in favor of "two states." The "one state" forces lacked organization and at many polling places it was necessary for those who desired to vote against division to write their own tickets. The farmers are generally opposed to division, while the citizens of towns and cities favor it.

In Marylond,

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The full city vote for governor is as follows: Jackson, Demoerat, 34,587; Brooks, Republican, 27,834; Baldwin, Prohibitionist, 1, 159. The advices from the state indicate the election of Jackson by 12,000, and the deteat of the constitutional convention. The Republicans show large gains on the eastern shore and in westorn Maryland, and the Democratic majority in the legislature will not be more than 40, against 85 two years ago. New Jorsey Goos Republican.

make it certain that the Republicans have elected at least four senators, thus holding control of the senate, and have also made large gains in the assembly, which will put

that body in their hands. This insures the

returns from New Jersey this morning

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 .- The Sim says that

election of Republican successors to State Comptroller Anderson and State Trousurer Toffey, both Republicans, In Ponnsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.- Returns indicate a Republican majority of 30,000 in the state. The tight in this city has been between the Personal Liberty Teague, Domo-

cratic, and Republicans and ministers, who joined forces to prevent the carrying of the city by those "desecrators of the Sabbath," as they styled the league.

Senator Riddleberger's Successor. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 10.-The state went Democratic, even Senator Riddleberger's county changing from Republican to Democratic. The Democrats have a majority in the state assembly, which is equiva-lent to the election of ex-Congressman Bar-

bour to the senate as Riddleberger's suc-Governor Ames Re-Elected.

BOSTON, Nov. 10. - Oliver Eines, the Bepublican candidate for governor, is believed to be elected by nearly 17,000. The Republicans have also gained several senators and a dozen or two representatives. In some districts the fight was very hot.

Prohibition Defeated in Oregon.

tion amendment was defeated by from 9,000

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 10 .- The Prohibi-

to 12,000 majority. In Pertland the majority against it was 5,000, and it is believed that but two counties favor the "water

movement." In Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10.-The postponed election of representatives to congress from the second district resulted in a

Nobranka Goes Rapublican. OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 10.—The state election was quiet, and resulted in the election of the

Republican victory. Warren O. Arnold,

Republican ticket by 20,000. THE WAY THEY VIEW IT.

their candidate, has a plurality of 838.

Results of Tuesday's Elections, as Seen Through Partisan Glasses, CINCINNATI, Nov. 10.-The Commercial-Gazette says editorially: "In Ohio the Republicans have not apologized for Republi. can principles or dailied with the fringes of things in the hope of picking up a few Mug. wumps, but they have declared the whole gospel. When the broad banner of the Confederate bloody shirt was flaunted in the solid south they did not consider it alarming to unfurl the old flag of the free

and to set the bird of glory flying; and it is all right. "The one thing that seems to be settled in New York and Massachusetts elections is that the Mugwumps are no more. They did not dare to show themselves in Massachusetts, and disappeared from the face of the earth. They will probably pretend that they voted the Republican ticket, but it does not make an appreciable difference what they vote. The Republicans gain largely in Massachusetts, and will continue

to do so. The Republican defeat in New York counts for Cleveland's nomination by his party for a second term, but he will have to run as a rough-and-ready Democrat of the hungry and thirsty kind, such as the Mugwumps call spoilsmen; and if the Ropublicans will fight their battles in New York as we fight them in Ohio, we shall a year from

to-day elect a Republican president. The Enquirer editornally says: "Outside of Ohio it seems to be a Democratic sweep. Fellows is handsomely elected in New York city, and the state ticket gets through by something like 20,000,

"Maryland is Democratic by not less than 12.000."L. Philadelphia, the seems of a most ex-

cited contest, in which the Sunday question

played a prominent part, the Democrats win by a plurality of not less than 7,000. "Virginia gives a grand Democratic victory, defeating Mahone and all his recalcitrant tribe.

"Altogother the result of the day's work tends to the glory of the Democratic cause. _ NewspaperAACHIVE®

NEWSPAPERHHCHIVE®.

DARING AND SUFFERING.

A History of the Andrews Railroad Raid Into Georgia in 1862.

The Most Heroic and Tragic Episode of the Civil War.

Emb acing a Full and Accurate Account of the Secret Journey to the Heart of the Confederacy, the Capture of a Ra iway Trafs in a Confederate Camp, the Terrible Chase That Followed, and the Subsequent Fortunes of the Leader and His Party.

By WILLIAM PITTENGER, A MUSIBUR OF THE EXPEDITION.

INTRODUCTION. The following narrative is no "war romance" or "story founded on fact," but a genuine history, authenticated in every part, of real events far stranger and more thrilling that any action. The facts were investigated at the time by the order of Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, and as a result the official war records, now being published by government, contain full proof of every material allegation. In the first series of that work, tenth volume, part first, and beginning on page 630, will be found the official reports of Judge Advocate General Holt, Maj. Gen. Buell and Col. Lee, of Atlanta: together with statements by surviving members of the expedition and by Confederate Gens. E. Kirby Smith, Braxton Bragg, the Confederate secretary of war, Gen. Randolph, and the president, Jefferson Davis, with many others. I have used also my own recollections and phonographic notes and dates, jotted at the very time of the events, and am thus able to make a more life like picture than would etherwise be possible.

I have only taken the liberty of passing more hastily over those events and explanations which, while necessary for a full understanding of the whole, are more in the ordinary line of military experience, in order that more space be given to those elements of tragedy and thrilling adventure in which this raid stands separate and unrivaled among all the many heroic deeds of the terrible struggle for maintaining the American Union. Not a single fictitions incident or an embellishment of fancy has been introduced. Wherever conjectures as to unknown motives or incidents have been bazarded they are clearly distinguished as such.

CHAPTER I.

THE ANDREWS RAID REACHES THE HEART OF THE CONFEDERACY.

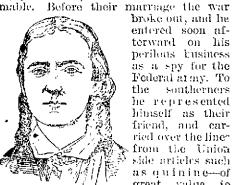
At Nashville, in March, 1862, while Gen. D. C. Buell commanded the Army of the Ohio, a spy in his employ, J. J. Andrews, proposed to him to take eight men and destroy some of the principal bridges far to the south, on one or more important Confederate railway lines. Buell consented and gave the men; but though the daring spy took his men to Allanta, Ga.,

and a from the absence of a Comessitate railroad engineer whose help had been promised. The men, with Andrews, succeeded in reaching the Union lines again in safety, at Murfrees-

boro and Shelby ville.

These points were then under the command of Gen. O. M. Mitchel, the celebrated astronomer, who had been detached with 10,000 mon from the army of Bueil for the purpose of guarding Nashville on that side, and of inflicting any injury in his power . The report of Andrews who brought tull information of the condition of the enemy south and east of Matchel. probably confirmed the daring schemes he was already entertaining, and between them they arranged for the boldest push of the war. At but they meant to do may best be interred from what they as to "iy did. Muchel moved his whole division to Shelbyville, feam, and prepared to move rapidly and secretly upon the line of the enemy's communications directly southward. To Andrews he gave authority to take from twenty-four to thirty volunteers. -probably a man from each company of the 2d. The and 32d Ohio regiments. The twenty-to e of these who reported were dressel in ordinary suits in place of their uniforms, supplied with side arms only and with an abundance of Confederate money, and met their lender in a lonely wooded spot at night near the Union preact line. Here he directed them to break into small squads, and getting into the rough and unguarded country in the Cumberland range of mountains, proceed by unfrequented routes across the mountains to deferent stations on radroads far within the Confederate lines, where no guards were placed and where travel was as yet iree and unrestricted by passports or cher dangerous formalities. Then it would be easy to reach any part of the south. If questioned while on the way they were to state that they were from Fleming county, Ky., on their way south to escape "Yankee" Lyranny and to join the Southern army. Eleming county was the home of An-

drews, and there is a thread of tender and pitiful romance connecting it with his name which the writer learned on the spot from parties concerned many years after. Andrews loved, wooed and won a Kentucky lady of that vicinity-Miss Elizabeth J. Layton-who, like himself, was an ardent Unionist. She was described to me by neighbors as not strikingly beautiful, but attractive and estimable. Before their marriage the war



Federal army. To the southerners he represented himself as their friend, and carried over the lines. from the Union side articles such as quinine-of great value to

MISS LAYTON them-dims driving a very profitable trade Juli Jarnishing them plausible excuse for his frequent passages from one side of the military line to the other. He gained the entire confidence of the southern officers, and was able to travel at his will through their territory. To the Union officers he reported all his operations and brought

them information of priceless value. It was this acquaintance with the south which alone rendered possible the daring expeditions he meditated. But the dangerous business in which he was engaged was a great source of grief

and approbancion to his probabel bride; and through her persuasions be was induced to pleage her that when he succeeded in one more enterprise he would retire from the deadl, dee ers which are the daily company of a spy; and with that understanding their wedding day had been fixed for some date near the middle of June, 1862. The expedition which was to be his last was this raid upon which we

were now engaged. The writer and the men with him, a/ well as the other squads, directed their course first eastward till well in the mountains, and then southward, meeting

with few obstacles except almost ceaseless rain, mud everywhere, and swollen streams, till Chattanooga and other stations west of that point on the railroad were reached, when passage was taken on different trains to Marietta, the second place of rendezvous agreed on by us. Our 🐔 story of being oppressed Kentuck ians gained us

ready hospitality. J. J. ANDREWS. Two of our number, however, were susperted, and as the readiest way out of their dilemma, joined the Confederate army—which we had all been expressly authorized to do in case of need, and which was the easier now, as the conscription was being relentlessly enforced, and it was assumed that all trevelers who could not give a good account of themselves were fleeing from it. At Marietta we spent the night, intending to capture our train in the morning in a camp of the enemy's and making our way northward, burn the bridges, which constituted the object that had brought us more than 20% miles away from the nearest Union forces. But everything had worked well to far, and we were very hopeful.

CHAPTER IL

GEN, MITCHEL MAKES WAR WITH ASTRO-NOMICAL PRECISION.

The promptness and celerity of the movement by which Gen. Mit hel surprised the enemy in his front and cleared the way for still greater enterprises was hardly, if at all, equaled by anything on the Union side during the whole contest. Pouring rain, flooded creeks and bridges swept away did not delay him a moment beyond his calculations, though they added enormously to the discomforts of the army under his command. Probably his scientific training was to some extent responsible for his appreciation of the value of minutes. Astronomers are accustomed to deal with the thousandth part of a second! and Mitchel, in his backwoods observatory, had invented instruments which made stellar records with more precision than any astronomer who had gone before him, and thus won world wide fame in this department. He carried the same qualities into the army. Leaving Shelbyville for a forced march the morning after the Andrews raid had started on its perilous way, and in exact time to secure the largest results from its co-operation-for its work was also to be done at a fixed period -- he reached the vicinity of Huntsville before the enemy had the slightest intimation of his approach; then rousing his men at midnight by the light of the setting moon, he finished his march in the Jarkness, and came upon the sleeping town in the morning twilight, capturing everything-stores, messages, locomotives, trains and all the supplies of the railread.

This was a glorious triumph, but it was only the first of the three parts of which Mitchel's plan consisted, and he at once catered on the second. Friday, April 11 -the very day on which we had reached Marietta-he arranged all affairs connected with the railroad management on a new basis, and starred two trains loaded with troops right into the midst of the enemy's territory. The first went westward to possess all the road in that direction and to open communication with the gunies of Buell and Grant, then at Pittsbarg landing, which was successfully and promptly accomplished. The other, comnamided by Matchel in person, started directly eastword. How far it should to depended partly on the resistance met, but still more on the news that inight be recoved from the Andrews rainers. The little division of Mitchel presented on that clouded. Saturday morning a most active and imposing spectacle to an eye capable of embracae; it all. Three different railroad expeditions were rushing forward in rebd territory-for ours was also launched, and the other two, east and west, were in full progress--while his reenforcements and the regiments which had been outmarched were closing up on the central position at Huntsville. When Mitchel haned a short distance from Tridgeport, Ala., and only about thirty ndles from Chattanooga, he knew that the greater part of his work was still undone. The whole north was thrilled by his success; he was and a major general and congratulated by the president, and ordered to report directly to Washington; but he knew that the key of the enemy's position, the grand strategical position of the war, at least in the west, was still unwon. And he also knew that whether he could take and hold it depended upon the degree of success with which we met that day in disabling the Georgia State and East Tennessee railroads. Could be capture Chattanooga at this early date, that town, which with its southward connections afterward cost scores of thousands of lives and around which struggled Rosecrans, Thomas, Grant, Sherman, Bragg, Longstreet, Johnston, Hood and their brave armies for two years of deadly conflict? Mitchel saw the value of this point, and before breaking camp at Shelby ville had sent our party to destroy the bridges on this road and the Chickamauga bridge on the East Tennessee road, thus with his own advance from the west cutting off all possible succor and leaving Chattanooga, now denuded of troops, at his mercy. He had now halted until he could hear what he

had done. But one mistake already had been made. We were to strike the bridges on Friday, the very day that Mitchel struck Huntsville. It was new Friday evening and we had done nothing, while Mitche was within two meres run of Chattanooga,

with the road open before him, abundance of rolling stock, and the enemy in panic in his front. The cause of this delay was that Andrews, reasoning in a way that would have been just tied in the case of any other Federal general, was assured that Mitchel would inevitably be delayed. more than one day by such torrents of rain as had fallen since we left camp; and under the leadership of Andrews, and that for us to strike too soon would implain the value of our work and might even sibility to rest on him. I am not sure call the enemy's attention to Mitchel's own advance; so he had sent word to our different squads that the grand attempt would be Saturday, the 12th of April, instead of Priday. That would yet be in full time for Mitchel's enterprise, but it

increased our own difficulties and dangers in a way that will soon be made plain. On our morrow's work, therefore, depended the possession of Chattanooga, and probably the whole after course of the war in the west. This is an inference only; but it rests upon a mass of evidence of which the reader who has not attentively studied the subject can scarcely form an

CHAPTER III.

WE CAPTURE THE TRAIN. The Andrews party were greatly crowded in the large hotel at Marietta on Friday night, having to sleep three or four to a bed, but soldiers are not fastidious, and the greater number slept soundly. We had unbounded confidence in our leader, whose part it was to provide for all contingencies.

The names of the men who reached Marietta to take part in the railroad raid were as follows:

James J. Andrews, leader of the expedition and a citizen of Kentucky. The Second Ohio regiment contributed:

Marion A. Ross, Company A; George D. Wilson, Company B; William Pittenger, Company G; Perry G. Shadrack, Company K.

From the Twenty-first Ohio regiment were detailed: Mark Wood, Company C; J. A. Wilson, Company C; J. R. Porter, Company C; William Knight, Company E; Wilson F. Brown, Company F; Wilson Bensinger,

Company G: Robert Buffum, Company H: E. H. Mason, Company K; John Scott, Cammany K.

The Thirty-third Ohio supplied: Martin J. Hawkins, Company A; William Reddich, Company B; John Wollam, Company C; Samuel Robinson, Company G; D. A. Dorsey, Company H; Jacob

Parrott, Company K; Samuel Slavens. William Campbell, also a member of the expedition, was a citizen of Ohio on a visit to the camp, and managed to enlist among the raiders.

Andrews scarcely slept at all that night. He first went to the hotel and saw that those who lodged there had made arrangements for being called on time in the morning. Porter and Hawkins, who had come down the evening before, and had gone to bed much earlier, were not seen, and as they had not paid the waiter any fee for rousing them early, they were left behind; a diminution of our force much regretted as they were both brave men and Hawkins was an experienced engineer. This left us but nineteen men in addition to the lender.

We were all roused promptly at the railroad hotel a little before daybreak. Andrews, who came back to us, now went from room to room while we were dressing, seeing every man, giving him exact orders as to his part in the work of the morning. There was suppressed fire in bis low, almost whispered words, a calm confidence in his tones that was contagious. There seemed to be no doubt, hesitation or shrinking on his part, but, on the contrary, an eagerness and joy that the time was so near at hand



a little of train time, we gathered in Andrews' room for an informal conneil of war. Some were seated on the edge of the bed, one or two on chairs, and the remainder stood around as Lest they could. We did not speak very lond, as we wished no sharers in our plans. Andrews gave no exhortations—the time for that had passed-but rather caucions to pre-

vent too precipitale action. He said: "When the train stops at Dig Shanty for breakfast, keep your places till I tell you to go. Bet sents man each other in the same ear, and say nothing about the matter on the way up. If anything noexpected occurs, look to me for the word. You and you's—designating the men— "will go with me on the engine; all the rest will go on the left of the train forward of where it is uncoupled, and climb on the cers in the best places you can, when the order is given. If anybody interferes, shoot him, but don't fire until it is necessary,"

Sergt, Maj. Ross, the ranking man of the party, and as brave as any, offered a respectful protest against going further. Me said that circumstances had changed since we set out; that it was a day later than planned; that many more troops were at Big Shanty than formerly; that we had noticed the crowded state of the road as we came down, and that Mitchel's movements would make the matter worse. For all these reasons he thought it better to put off the attempt, or give it up alto-

Our heads were very close together as we talked, and the words softly spoken; the door was locked, and the windows overlooked the railroad, so that we were sure to see the train coming. Andrews very quietly answered the objections of Ross, admitting all the facts he stated, but claiming that they only showed our way the clearer. The military excitement and commotion and the number of trains on the road would make our train the less likely to be suspected; and as to the troops at Big Shanty, if we did our work promptly, they would have no chance to interfere. Capturing the train in the camp would be easier than anywhere else, because no one would believe it possible, and there would therefore be no guard.

Andrews could always find a reason for everything: but these plausible arguments were not perfectly convincing, Several others, among whom was J. A. Wilson, joined in a respectful protest against proceeding. Then Andrews, speaking even lower, as was his went when strongly

"Boys, I tried this once before and failed; now I will succeed or leave my

bones in Dixie." The words and manner thrilled every hearer, and we assured him that we ; would stand by him, and, if need be, die with him. He grasped our hands and we hurried to the platform, for the train was now almost due. I had said nothing in the discussion, for I felt that we were that, on a later critical occasion, we did not carry this principle a little too far. Although we only needed tickets to Big Shanty, we purchased them to various points along the line that attention might

not be attracted by such a number bound to one place. As the train came up we noticed three closed box cars attached. Every passenger train, as I have since been informed by Conductor Fuller, was at this time required to carry empty cars northward, which were brought back filled with bacon and other provisions, vast quantities of which were then being gleaned out of Tennessee and stored in Atlanta. We all took our places close together in one car, that we might be ready to help each other in case of need. Knight sat near the front door, and says that on looking back he saw that most of our men were pale, yet resolute. The passengers had that listless and weary air always seen in the early morning on board a

The conductor, whose name we afterward learned was William A. Fuller, entered and began to take the tickets. He looked narrowly at us, for it was an uncommon thing for so many persons to enter in a body as did at Marietta; besides, he had been warned very recently to watch that no conscripts used his train for the purpose of escaping, and ordered, in case of suspicion, to telegraph for help at once. No doubt we looked soldierly enough, but he afterward told me that he did not suspect us of being conscripts. We also scrutinized him carefully, for it was possible that he might, if his suspicions were in the least aroused, endeavor to prevent us from taking his

He was quite young for a conductor, being, as we afterward learned, only 20 though he had been for seven years in that position. He had a frank, genial, but resolute face, was of medium size,

and looked active and strong.

We had little leisure for looking at the grand form of Kenesaw mountain, which rose on our left, and around the base of which the road describes almost a half circle, and then turns away before it reaches Big Shanty. Here was fought one of the severest battles of the war between Sherman and Johnston; but this, with their prolonged struggle over the whole line of this railway, did not come until two years later. The question of deepest interest to us, and one which would be quickly solved, was, "How much of a fight will we have at Big Shanty? If the train is left guarded during break fast time we will have to overcome the guards; if anybody sees us going on the engine, and a rush is made to prevent, we will have to fight sharply and at close quarters-the most deadly kind of fight-Every revolver had been carefully examined at Marietta before we slept and every preparation made, so there was nothing to do but to wait as patiently as we could.

It was a thrilling moment when the conductor called out, "Big Shanty! twenty minutes for breakfast!" and we could see the white tents of the rebel troops and even the guards slowly pacing their beats. Big Shanty (now called Kenesaw) had been selected for the seizure because it was a breakfast station, and because it had no telegraph office. When Andrews had been here on the previous expedition, few troops were seen, but the number was now greatly increased. It is difficult to tell just how many were actually here, for they were constantly coming and going; but there seems to have been three or four regiments, numbering not far from 1,000 men each. They were encamped almost entirely on the west side of the road, but their camp guard included the railroad depot. As soon as the train stopped, the conductor, engineer, fireman, and most of the passengers hurried for breakfast into the long low shed on the east side of the road, which gave the place its name. No guard whatever was lefta fortunate circumstance for us, but not as all unusual on southern roads even when not so well guarded by soldiers as | condensed into a single moment. It was this train was. Now was our opportunity! yet for a moment we were compelled to keep our sents and wait the appointed signal by our leader. It required a strong effort of, will to keep from rushag forward. We had no desire for eating as we saw the passengers leaving their wals around as and pouring in to breakast. The morning seemed hours: for we knew that when the signal was given, we must do our work in less than half a minnte or be slaughtered on the pot; we also knew that any one of us who failed to get on board with the rest would be lost; but we did not know how long during the twenty minutes Andrews would wait. H anything could be grifted by waiting five or ten minutes we were sure that he, wich his marvelous coolness, would wait and expect us to do the same. It seemed already a considerable interval, for the lastpassenger v ho wanted breakfast had left the train and disappeared within the

But Andrews did not mean delay. He had been about from the car for a time arepsilon swe came up the road and had only just refurned, and taken his seat close to the door. Now be quietly rose, and withour turning his head toward us, stepped to the door with the crowd that was pouring



SEIZING THE TRAIN.

Engineer Knight, whether from natural impulsiveness, or at a signal from Andrews, rose also and went out with him. These two got off on the side next to the camp, and opposite the depot. They walked forward at an ordinary pace until abreast of the locomotive, which they saw at a glance to be vacant—engineer and fireman had gone to breakfast. That was very good! Andrews walked a few steps (in ther forward with Knight still at his side, until he could see ahead of the engine that the track was clear as far as a curve a little way up the road which closed the Then they turned and walked back until just in advance of the first baggage ear and behind the three empty freig it cars, when Andrews said with a ned, Store room and factory corner of Main "Uncouple bereaml wait forme." Knight and Reight and Reight and Reight and Reight Residue. drew out the pin and carefully laid it on the draw bar. Andrews came back to the door of our car and opening it said in his ordinary tone, not a shade louder or more hurried than usual, "Come on, boys;

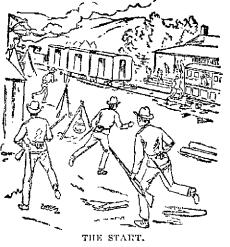
it is time to go now." Our near a ga great bound at the word, but we rose quietly and followed him. Nothing in this was likely to attract the attention of the few passengers who still remained in the car; but it mattered little, for the time of concealment was now past. Andrews glided forward very swiftly, and Knight, seeing him coming, hurried on before and jumped on the engine, where he at once cut the bell rope and, seizing the throttle bar, istood leaning forward with tense muscles, and eye fixed on the face of his leader.

Andrews did not follow, but stood a

step back from the locomotive with one

hand on the rail, looking at his men as they ran forward. Brown and Wilson (the other engineer and fireman) darted forward at the top of their speed and took their post beside Knight on the engine. As soon as the rest of us reached the hindmost box car we saw that its door was wide open. Whether this was a mere happy accident, or whether, as is more likely, Andrews had gone forward before we reached the station and opened it, with his usual audacity, I do not know. But he motioned with his hand to us saying, "Get in! Get in!" We needed no urging. The floor was breast high, but the hindmost shoved and lifted the foremost and were themselves pulled up in turn. I helped to throw Shadrack up and had my arm almost pulled off as I was dragged in by him a second after. All this time a sentry was standing not a dozen feet from the engine quietly watching, as if this was the most ordinary proceeding, and a number of other soldiers were idling but a short distance away. All this work was of seconds only, and as the last man was being pulled in. Andrews stepped on board, and nodded to Knight, who had never taken his eyes from his face. Quick as a flash the valve was thrown open and the steam giant unchained!-but for an instant which seemed terribly long the locomotive seemed to stand still: Knight had thrown the full power on too sud-denly, and the wheels slipped on the track, whirling with swift revolutions and the hiss of escaping steam, before the inertia of the ponderous machine could be overcome. But this was an instant only; none of the soldiers had time to raise their muskets, give an alarm, or indeed to recover from their stupor before the wheels "bit," and the train shot away as if fired from a cannon!

We were now flying on our perilous journey. The door of the box car was pulled shut to guard against any shot that might be fired, and while partially opened afterward to give us some view of what was passing, it was always closed again whenever we neared a station.



This capture was a wonderful triumph. To seize a train of cars in an enemy's camp, surrounded by thousands of seldiers, and carry it off without a shot fired or an angry gesture, was a marvelous achievement. There are times when whole years of intense enjoyment seem ; so with us then.



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M'KINLEY'S NIGHT!

A GRAND REPUBLICAN MEETING, AND A GRAND REPUBLICAN SPEECH.

Some of the Points Scored by the Stark County Congressman,

Men and music were everywhere Saturday night. Hotels were full, streets were full, yes, and the opera house was full. Early in the evening people flocked in, fearing that they would be unable to secure seats. It was a superb audience, an audience made up of responsible business men, miners, mechanics, farmers, women, and even the crying baby was not absent. When the Grand Army band of Canton moved up, and on the stage, it seemed as if the crowd that followed it would burst the very walls. But it didn't. On the stage, Senator Conrad, Captain Crawford, T. C. Snyder, Joseph Corns, Hiram Doll, Ex-Mayor Bowman and doz ens of other such men, were grouped, and it was a grave, self-respecting, thinking audience. It was orderly, and when the band rendered one of Schubert's softest serenades a hush came over it, and every plaintive note rolled out the tarthest corner. And then Mr. Corns introduced Mr. McKinley.

The Major was dressed in platn black. His fine face wys a trifle pale, and his dark eyes showed the effects of a hard campaign. It is pleasant to feel familiar with a man like Mckinley; we like to call ourselves his neighbors, and he our friend. He was welcomed as such. He commenced to speak slowly and deliberately-he always does. People craned their necks to hear, but gradually his voice came to him, and never a move made his auditors until he turned to leave the stage.

He treated at short length of purely State politics,-the liquor laws, the financial situation, Foraker's adminismethods. He proved that four votes in Onto are only as good as one in Misssissippi. "Yes, 'said he, "and when we make these statements they reply like a high-wayman, on a dark night, when he has robbed his victim, and stands revolver. They boldly ask us, 'well, what are you going to do about it', or else make that stale rejoinder that we ar, and against this monstrous wrong, I wan ever protest, until the conscience of this American people is moved, and they stand in their might and protest. We want to get away from the war. God knows if we wished to inflame the passions of our people, we have had in the city of Macon just and sufficient cause, where Jefferson Davis was paraded as the superior of the martyred Lincoln. But we want to do nothing of the sort. We desire calm discussion. I am more interested in the eternal flag secured by the war, than in the tattered flags that

came out of the war." The tariff was next taken up. He defined it as a tax or burden put upon foreign productions, brought into the United States, for sale or consumption. "A revenue tariff is a tariff for revenue, and a protective tariff is a burden put upon all foreign productions which come into competition with American productions." He described how of necessity a revenue tariff, in order to bring in the greatest revenue, must be a low tariff, designed to encourage importation, while on the contrary, a protective tariff would robibit such importations, by a high tax. He repeated a statement that in consequence of our system, instead of the \$1.50 paid in Scotland, American workmen receive \$5.50 for every ton of iron pud Hed. "Any man," said he, "who advocates a reduction of the tariff, is an enemy to American institutions. Gladstone has recently said, 'British parliame its were made for British people,' and Is w. American congresses are made for American people; you may have been told that this tariff is made to benefit the capitalist. Don't bother about that. The capitalist can take care of himself. He can take his money out of the shops and mills, invest it in securities, and it will still earn money, while he sits idly by. But your capital is your arm and time. And so soon as you lose one moment then you have lost so much of your capital, and it is gone, and gone forever!" He proved the fallacy of the assertion that the system resulted in increasing the prices of commodities to our detriment. "Take calico," he said, "the duty upon it is six cents a yard. Is that six cents added to the cost in this country? Most certainly not; for you can get all you want for five cents a yard, one cent less than the duty. Suppose that the removal of the duties would bring in goods at greatly reduced prices, if your shops were closed, of what use would the low cost be? The question whether things are cheap or dear, depends entirely upon whether or not we are earning the money to buy them." He illustrated the practical effects of

free trade in America. With the Hawaiian Islands we have absolutely free stade. It was thought that by this means we would open up an immerse market. The fact is we sell them \$4,000,000 a year, and we buy \$9,000,000, the balance of trade being \$5,000,000 against us. Their principal product is sugar. Now one Republican day-except in a few localities, has served cover for our car

would think that coming in free sugar ought to sell on the Pacific coast, at much less than the sugar from other countries, having to pay a duty, yet the fact is, that the cost of sugar is substantially the same all over. "We talk of the desirability of a foreign trade, and yet we consume ninety per cent. of our farm products at home. Shall we imperil the sale of ninety per cent for the sake of the ten? England never buys a penny's worth of us, unless all the other sources of supply have failed."

He launched into a discussion of the surplus, for the accumulation of which he blamed the Democratic party, which has had control of the House for years. and had never taken any action toward reducing it.

He spoke a good word for each of the candidates individually, and when he got to Dick Crawford, he had not much more than mentioned that honest fellow's name than a great cheer rose up and the gallant Captain's countenance turned as red as a lobster. With a splendid period he closed his speech, and while his audience cheered, he retired from the stage.

Such forcible argument, such calm eloquence had done their work, and as the people wandered home, on every side one could hear remarks showing that his statements had touched them on the right

THE HORTICULTURISTS

HELP TO CELEBRATE A BIRTHDAY.

Why there was such an Unusual Out-Pouring at Lake Park.

Carriages, a perfect sea of them, filled the Lake Park hotel yards Monday afternoon, for the Stark County Horticultural Society was holding its meeting there. And a fine meeting it was too. But it wasn't an ordinary one by any means. Enthusiastic as the horticulturists tration, and all that. Then he turned are, it takes something more than a big spread other diseases, diseases which, as his battery upon the southern election program to draw out the farmers as they far more destructive than cholera; and the were drawn out yesterday.

But the business went on apparently as usual. There was a morning meeting and then a dinner. A glorious country dinner-that means chicken, bread and yellow butter, marvellous jellies, big, litover the helpless body with a loaded the and medium sized pickles, coffee, real cream, Yankee doughnuts and a hundred other little delicacies dear to the American heart. And then the tables are 'waving the bloody shirt, and reviv- were cleared and the talking began. A ing the recollections of the war.' But I Louisville lady and gentleman sang. say that this is a question of to-day, it some expert fruit growers discussed a new has nothing whatever to do with the kind of a peach, and after naming it, came to the conclusion that it was an old variety anyway. And there were reports and resolutions and a funny recitation.

> gathering took shape. It was to do honor to Mr. James Bayliss, an old and influential member of the society, who entered upon his seventyninth year yesterday, surrounded by all his family and his country and city friends. Messrs. Irwin, Danner and Slusser spoke feelingly on the subject, and Mr. Pontius offered an admirable resolution, congratulatory and expressive of the hope that he might live long and remain as he is, a useful and respected member of the society. With hearty unanimity it was passed and Mr. Bayliss

After all these, the real object of the big

was called upon to talk about himself. Though strong and well, younger men by far than he, would have been affected by so many kind and honest words, and it was little wonder that he could scarcely control himself. He expressed his appreciation of all that had been said. He talked of the society, what it was, and what it ought to be. He offered some good advice, which was later acted upon. Every one wanted to hear something of his life, so he told the story. He was born in Stratford-on-Avon the birthplace of Shakespeare, in 1808. His father was a preacher, and who, feeling the oppressions and many injustices of the British government, soon moved to free America. They set sail in the Islington, an old wooden ship, and were tossed about for forty-two days. At last they landed one July day, in Philadelphia. His father, with the true spirit of the native Americans, went the first thing to take out his preliminary naturalization papers, and insisted upon adding to the terms of the oath of allegiance. The father took to preaching, and young James, at the age of nine, began to work, and has been working ever since, and can to-day show a hand as hard, and an arm as brawny, as any man need have. At nineteen he left his home, and started for the west. At Buffalo; he took an overcrowded lake schooner for Cleveland, and after passing through afterrific storm, expecting for seven days that that would be his last, he reached Cleveland. From Cleveland he set out on the newly finished canal tow path for Massillon, and travelling on foot, reached it, sixty years ago. And here he has been ever since, and though the long years have whitened his hair, and furrowed his cheek, his eye is bright, and his step is elastic, so all may hope with good reason for even more than the four score

The county auditor has just published his list of lands, forfeited, and for sale, on account of the non-payment of degree of merit, and does not contain taxes. The number of such parcels in either alum or phosphates or any Alliance is 148, in Canton, 119, and in

CHOLERA COMING.

AND THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION Is Worth Much More Than a Pound of Cure.

Cholera has again made its appearance, and the State Board of Health publishes this circular to warn the sanitary authorities and urge them to take immediate steps for its prevention, In the report on the prevention of epidemic cholera in America, adopted by the American Public Health Association, and the conference of State boards of health, it was stated:

There are three essential factors to the prevalence of cholera in this country as an epidemic. (1.) The importation of the disease by means of ships more or less directly from its place of origin in India. 2.) Local unsanitary conditions favorable to the reception and development of the disease. (3.) Persons sick with the disease in some of its stages, or things infected by such sick persons to carry the disease from place to place.

These three factors are now here, and it will be a wise precaution for authorities to take timely action to prevent, if possible, the entrance of cholera to our state, and to be prepared for its coming should such measures fail,

Newly arrived immigrants should be closely inspected. If any possible suspicion attaches to them they should be solated for a time, and their clothes and baggage should be thoroughly disinfected. It has already been demonstrated that our quarantine ports are not to be trusted. Passengers arriving here directly from Palermo, where cholera is now prevailing, were permitted to pass the quarantine station at New York with but a few hours' detention.

Cholera will not flourish in pure air, oure water, or an uncontaminated soil. leanliness is the watchword of protection. Should the disease gain access to our State, those cities and towns which have sinned most against cleanliness will be the greatest sufferers. It is too late to remove cholera breeding soil after the seeds are sown; barriers must be erected before the enemy appears. The local conditions which would enable cholera, if imported, to spread its infection in this ountry, are conditions which, day by day, in the absence of cholera, create and sanitary improvements which would justify a sense of security against any apprerended importation of cholera would, to their extent, though cholera should not come, give amply renuncrative results in the prevention of those other diseases. Cholera is not contagious like smallpox or scarlet fever. The germs of the disease are found in the discharges of the sick, and may be effectually destroy-

charges. The lirst cases of the disease may be taken for cholera morbus, or diarrhoa, and its cerms scattered before they are readered inocenous.

ed by burning or disinfecting these dis-

The poison may be carried in various our towns or villages. and be liberated without a note of warn-

Filth, with moisture, are the elements which keep alive the germs of cholera; remove these, and the disease cannot become epidemic. All stagnant ponds and low, wet grounds should be thoroughly drained. Streets and alleys should be made clean, and all public sewers and drains flushed and disinfected Slaughter houses and the buildings of offensive trades should be cleaned and disinfected.

Householders should be warned to cleanse and purify dwellings and prem-Water closets, sinks, and, drains should be flushed and disinfected cellars cleaned and aired, and all filth about yards or stables removed or destroyed. By these means epidemic cholera may be prevented in our State.

Should a case appear in any part of this State, this Board should be notified by telegraph at once.

Analyzing the Baking Powders.

Under the direction of the New York State board of health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powders, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted examination and analysis by Prof. C. F. Chandler, a member of the State Board and president of the New York city board of health, assisted by Prof. Edward G. Love, the well-known United States government chemist.

The official report shows that a large number of the powders examined were found to contain alum or lime; many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionable for use in the preparation of human food.

Alum was found in twenty-nine samples. This drug is employed in baking powders to cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tartar was also analyzed, and found to contain lime and other impurities; in some samples to the extent of 93 per cent. of their entire weight.

All the baking powders of the market, with the single exception of "Royal." (not including the alum and phosphate powders, which were long since discarded as unsafe or inefficient by prudent housekeepers,) are made from the impure cream of tartar of commerce, and consequently contain lime to a corresponding extent.

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and absolutely pure, is the"Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refired and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurites. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and on account of this greater cost, is used in no baking powder but the "Royal."

Prof. Love, who made the analysis of baking powders for the New York State board of health, as well as for the government, says of the purity and wholesomeness of the "Royal:"

"I have tested a package of Royal baking powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high injurious substances.

E. G. LOVE, PH. D."

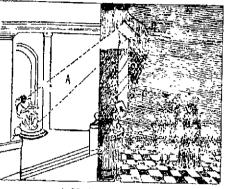
Tuesday was what might be called a est officer in the American payy, He Commodore Joseph B. Hull is the old-

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

HOW HUMAN SACRIFICE IS RE-GARDED IN THE CONGO REGION.

One of the Most Interesting of the Jubilee Gifts Received by Queen Victoria-The Secrets of the Magic Mirror Explained.

Modern science has clearly explained most of the superstations that were firmly believed in two or three centuries ago, and among them that of the magic mirror of the famous astrologer Nostradamus. In the middle of the Sixteenth century Nostradamus was looked upon with awe as holding intercourse with familiar spirits. His magic mirror was believed to disclose to those consulting it events of the past and prophecies for the future, and the credulity of the age is revealed by the fact that even the crafty Catherine de Medici was a firm believer in the magic mirror. It will be remembered that in the midst of her intrigues she took counsel of it and there appeared to her a long line of French kings followed by a crowd of Jesuits, all struggling among themselves for the



ahead of his time in knowledge of physics, chemistry and medicine, and Popular Science News demonstrates, with the aid of the accompanying cut, how the illusions with which he and others of his ilk entertained their dupes are produced.

As will be seen the magic mirror is only one of a series. The mirror in which the image appears, C, is inclined at such an angle that a person looking into it sees not his own reflection, but that of a second mirror suspended overhead and concealed by a canopy. In this mirror is reflected the image of a person or object concealed behind a partition or screen, in the upper part of which is in opening just large enough to allow the light to pass through. So, instead of beholding a vision of spirits, Catherine de Medici was simply looking into an adjoining apart-

tertaining one. In performing it a doorway between two adjoining rooms can be utilized. by draping it with curtains so as to leave an opening near the top. Both this opening and the mirror B, which should be considerably larger than C, must be concealed by a canopy, as in the illustration. When everything is in readiness, the lights should be turned up in the room behind the curtains, while the room in which the spectators are should be partially darkened. Each must advance in turn to the proper position to observe the reflection, and the "magician" must take care that they do not approach near enough to the mirror to detect the trick. In this way any desired number of "specters" may be exhibited in a more satisfactory manner even than was accomplished by the old mediaval necromancer.

the engraved signet ring of Henrietta Maria, presented to her by Mr. Drury Fortnum, F. S. A., the well known antiquary and connoisseur. That such a ring had been made entry in the privy seal books of the clerk of the pells, now in the public record office. Tradition also pointed to the existence of such a signet ring at a later date; it was believed to have been in the possession of Tavernier, the well known French diamond merchant, and it was known that a ring of the same description had been in the Earl of Buchan's collection, where it passed for that of Mary Queen of Scots. Copies of it in paste were extant. At last it occurred to Mr. Fortnum to inquire whether it had by chance come into the hands of the late Duke of Brunswick, who, as will be remembered, left his wonderful collection of jewels to the town of Geneva. There, sure enough, he found it. and after a long correspondence he bought it, and presented it a few weeks ago to Queen Victoria. It is now included in the royal collection at Windsor, where it lies side by side with the fine steel and gold signet of King Charles.

Revolting Customs in the Congo Region. The revolting custom of human sacrifice is carried on to a horrible extent on the upper Congo river, principally by the Ba-yanzi tribes. These people are under the impression that a man dying in this world is simply transferred to another, there to carry out exactly the same existence, requiring the same food and attendance. Upon the death of a chief, his relatives or friends kill about half his slaves, men and women, to go with him to attend to his wants and to serve for his protection. The skulls of the favorite and most faithful are employed to decorate the



A BA-YANZI CHIEF'S TOMB.

The cut illustrates one of these memorials or tombs. As will be seen, it consists of a conical mound of clay, painted with fantastic figures in colors of ocher. The special monument here represented, in addition to its ghastly ornar 🥶 skulls, is made more ctely in th "inhitants by sus-

brella, pursatsed from some one for an a great price.

Positively Cured by administer-

ing Dr. Hains' Colden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or ten

without the knowledge of the person tak-

ing it, is absolutely harmless and will ef-

feet a permanent and speedy cure, whether

the patient is a moderate drinker or an al

coholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards

have been made temperate men who have

taken the Golden Specific in their coffee

without their knowledge, and to-day believe

hey quit drinking of their own free will.

T NEVER FAILS. The system once im-

pregnated with the Specific it becomes an

utter impossibility for the luquor appetite to

xist. For full particulars, address Golden

Specific Co, 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio

nine of Canton boys will come to Mas

sillon on Wednesday and try the Massil-

lon high school nine in a game of base

Signor Campanini says that he has

been farming on his little estate near

Found at Last

Burdick,s Kidney Cure. It is a positive

fact that any one having kidney or liver

rouble can find rehef in a single bottle.

One bottle is guaranteed to remove all pain

from the back and hips or money refunded.

With three years' experience this medecine

has not failed to give entire satisfaction in

very case. In cases of bloating one bottle

as been known to remove fifteen pounds

of water. This is not only a help but will

make a perfect cure. Price 75 cents and \$1.25. Sample free. For sale by Morgan-

thaler & Hiester, druggists, Massillon, O.

The breath of a chronic catarrh patient

is often so offensive that he cannot go in-

to society and he becomes an object of

disgust. After a time ulceration sets in-

the spongy bones are attacked, and fort

quently, entirely destroyed. A constant

ource of discomfort is the dripping of

the purulent secretions into the throat

ometimes producing inveterate bron-

hitis, which in its turn has been the ex-

Dr. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balsam

Dr. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balsam is the greatest cure in the world for coughs, cold, sore throat, hourseness, bronchibs, asthma, quinsore throat, hourseness, bronchibs, asthma, quinsy, laryngatis, and all diseases of the throat and langs. Scores and hundreds owe their lives to it. It performs wonders in relieving consumution. It strengthens the lungs and instantly albays all irratation of the throat. Never neglect a cough. If may prove fatal, Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, taken in time, will save your life. It is put up in large family bottles and selfs for the small price of an cents per lattle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store—30 cow

George Westinghouse, jr., the inventor

of the air brake, is rated at \$7,000,000.

To The Ladies!

If you are afflicted with the unatism, neural-gia, nervous exhaustion, dyspensa, or with dis-cases of the liver, kidneys, humache or rold feet,

swellen or weak ankles, or swellen feet, an Aldominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Bat-

and dicertation of the women, increasing memor rhage or flooding, painful, suppressed and irreg ular menstruction, barrenness, and change of life

and size of slice.

They are worn over the underelothing. They hold their power forever.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medlead Treatment Without Medicine," with thou unds of testimonials. Send for circulars. Write a full particulars as regards your difficulties—rier direct.

THE MAGNETO APPLIANCE CO..

Gen. W. T. Sherman is now counted

is one of the regular first nighters at the

theaters and other places of amusement.

Keep your family well supplied with 'Sellers' Cough Syrup." Use it in time;

you will avert bronchial and pulmonary

hints that he may make this country

Give Them a Chance.

That is to say your lungs. Also all

your breathing machinery. Very wonder-

ful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little

When these are clogged and choked with

matter which ought not to be there, your

lungs cannot half do their work. And

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia,

catarrh, consumption or any of the family

structions, all are bad. All ought to be got

rid of. There is just one sure way to get

rid of them. That is to take Boschee's Ger-

man Syrup, which any druggist will sell

you at 75c a bottle. Even if everything

else has failed you, you may depend upon

King Charles, of Roumania, reads all

the proofs of his wife's stories and cor-

That is gold which is worth gold. Health

worth more than gold. Don't negleci a

rough or cold anp let it remain to irritat the

lungs when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bige-

low's Positive Cure will promptly and safely

cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung

trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of Z. T. Bal-

tzy for chronic case or family use. Endorsed

by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains.

corns and all skin impurities, and positive-

ly cures piles, or no pay required. It is

guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or

money refunded. Price 25 cents per box

Wretched, Indeed,

The best salve in the world for cuts.

rects them for the printer. A revise is

then submitted to the queen.

of throat and nose and head and lung ob

tubes and cavities leading from them,

what they do they cannot do well.

his for certain.

affections. 25 cents.

134 Dearborn St., Chicago!II.

his is the best Appliance and Curative Agent

cold and catarrh.

Bright's disease cured by the use of Dr.

Milan for the last two years,

The Canton Democrat says that a picked

Dangers of Alpine Tourists.

A MAGIC MIRROR.

Nostradanus was, of course, only a man

The trick of the magic mirror is a very endominal field and a pair of Magnetic Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of all there complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the sext of the discuse. For lame back, weakness of the spine, fulling of the womb, letteorrhox, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the womb, incadental hemorehase achieving mountal supposes of any treat

Queen Henrietta's Signet Ring. this is the best appliance and chiarty agent Krown.
Price of Supporter with Magnetic Foot Batteries, \$10. Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by until on receipt of price, and if of found satisfactory even after fix months trial they can be returned and money refunded. In ordering, send measure of whist and cive of shoe. Among the many jubilee gifts received by her majesty few are more interesting than for the unfortunate queen was proved by the Lieut. Henn is coming over again next summer with the Galatea, and

Accidents in the Swiss Alps. This year is remarkable for the number of accidents in the Swiss Alps, the death roll having been an unusually heavy one, according to the Swiss exchanges. In the short space of not quite a month twenty-two tourists met with accidents, of whom eighteen were killed. This is because too many persons make ascents without guides.

memorial that is in time erected to his



Are those whom a confirmed tendency to bilious ness, subject to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver complaint. Nausea, sick toms indicative of liver complaint. Nausca, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an implemental breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood and loss of appetite, signalize in as one of the most distressing, as it is one of the most common, of mundies. There is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unpleasant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and be rign. Besides rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feelile, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseaser. More over, it is the grand specie for fever and ague.

For sale by Z. T Baltziy

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can "Cease to lament for that theu cans be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilia, not help, And study helps for that which the great blood purifier. Sold by ali thou lament'st;" If it is thy cold take Dr. Drunkenness, or the Liquor Habit

Bull's Cough Syrud. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is not a stimalant but a nerve ord, restoring herve onte lost by siekness or excessive mental work or the use of liquor, opium, morphine or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle operative action, removes all 🐱 straint from the secretive organs, hence, cur-

Z.T. Baltzy will supply the genuine Red Clover Ponic at 50 cents a bottle. 2 BRACE UP.

ing all diseases of the stomuch and liver.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store

The houses selected by Postmaster deneral Vilas for his Washington home is in a fashionable quarter, adjoining Senator Sherman's. He paid \$35,000

The Western Settler's Chosen Specific, The Western Settler's Chosen Specific, with every advance of emigration into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly peopled regions are frequently less sainbrious than older settled localities, on account of the mbosma which rises from recently cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to freshets. The agricultural or mining emogrant soon learns, when he does not already know, that the litters afford the only sure protection against malaria, and those disorders of the stomach, fiver and bowels to which elimite changes, exposure and inaccustomed or unhealthy with or or dief subject him. Consequently, he placts an estimate upon this great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merils, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promoter of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of

The Sultan of Turkey is attended by ix slaves every time he makes his toilet, and the same six never perform the office twice.

Good Results in Ever Case

citing cause of pulmonary disease. The D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer orilliant results which have attended its of Chatfanooga, Tenn., writes that he was ise for years past properly designate seriously afflicted with a severe cold that Ely's Cream Balm as by far the best, if settled on his lungs; he had tried many not the only real cure for hay fever, rose remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consmaption, did so and was entirely cured the use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been aved by this Wonderful Discovery. Triat Bothles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

> Edmund Selvester, the founder of Scattle, W. T. and the oldest member of the Masonic order west of the Mississippi, died in Scattle recently at the advariced age of 92 years.

Rheumati**s**m & New algia Cored in 2 Days. The Indumary chemical Co, have discovered a conjound which nets with traity maryelous rapidity in the care of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to care any and every case of neure inflammatory thermatism and neuralgia.

neute inflammatory thermatism and neuralgia in 2 Days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cine.

On receipt of 30 cints, in two-cent stamps, we we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home dringist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of juiting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money Haulisheten as not given.

The Indiana Chemical Co., 22-y fr. Crawindswille, 11d.

Bishop H. B. Whipple, of Minnesota, nas long locks like Buffalo Bill, and knows a great deal about the Indians in his section. He speaks several of their

dialects, and has a great influence over Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never falls to so the and heal cuts, burns, bruises flesh wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples chilbrains, salt rheum, chapped lips or hands frost biles, cold sores, sore nilpdes, and all discusses and cruptions of the skin.

Young Lances.

Dr. Flaggs Family (intment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freekles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin sectors.

pimples, buckheens, treckles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin soft, and beautiful. No family will be without it after testing itsmarvelous soothing and healingproper-ties. Sold by Battzly for 25 cents. 30-cow

Deafness can't be cured

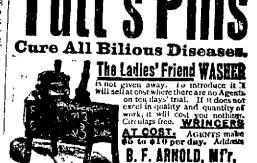
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed, you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75 cents

A Proclamation! Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says.—
"A year ago I had bitious fever; Tutt's
Pills were so highly recommended
that I used them. Never did medicine
have a happier effect. After a practice of a quarter of a century, I preclaim them the best

ANTI-BILIOUS medicine ever used. I always prescribe them."



NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Massillon Independen:

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863. [DAILY/ESTABLISHED INLISS7.]

PUBLISHED BY THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY Independent Building,

No. 20 E. Main Street,

MASSILLON, - -TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year
Six Months
Three Months WEEKLY. Six Months 1.00
Three Months 50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged.

Advertising rates will be furnished upon application. Application.

The DAILY INDEPENDENT wishes to be at once a passure and convenience to the people of Massilion. It wants them to read it, think about it, ani write to it. It wishes them to consider it their property and not a private enterprise. It this is done there will be notified to its usefulness.

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY. Stark County.

Sheriff, Augustus Leininger. Caroner, George B. Cock. Recorder, J. E. Done herty. Treasurer, Hiram Doll. Auditor, Patrick Manley, Clerk of Court, John McGregor,

Common Pleas Judges, Anson Pease and Roper Ralev. Probate Judge, J. P. Fawcett. Commissioners, Jacob Schmachtenberger, Alon

so Smith and C. F. Laiblin. Surveyor, R. Z. W.sc. City of Massillon.

Mayor, Josiah Frantz. Marshal, Adam Wendling. Solicitor, Otto E. Young. Treasurer, J. W. Foliz. Clerk, Joseph R. White,

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1887.

Poor Lingg has created a great sensation. Has he done anything

The lecture course is going to be a success. Have you helped to

gays: "And so an end to all Mugwumpery and caut!" Mayor Frantz proposes to give

The New York Sun exultingly

tramps the ball and chain remedy. Good for Mayor Frantz! • Boom the lecture course. Let's

show the namby-; amby obstructionists that common-sense survives.

The papers are assuming a good deal about Governor Oglesby of Illinois. Give the Governor a chance.

Park Alexander, running for State Senator in Summit county, was elected notwithstanding Conger's bolt.

"Subscriber:" The first Governor of Onio, elected by a popular vote. and under a State Constitution, was Edward Tillin.

Hamilton consty's labor and prohibition votes combined, only amounted to 13,000. They were expected to reach 55,000.

The New York Times has gone into a cat-fit because Mr. Cleveland publicly urged the election of a Democratic local candidate or two in New York city, whom The Times is opposing.

The New York World and Sun are fighting with all the vigor that charizes the battles of the township press. The Sun yesterday pleasantly alludes to The World as "the junk journal," and the "Liar's Own." Its writers are styled "Pulitzer's pirates."

A leather-headed contemporary is referred to an article which appeared in THE INDEPENDENT of Monday, which starts out "Cevantes says, 'What a great majority of fools there is in this world." The article in question exactly hits the leatherheaded contemporary's case.

Jay Gould has overshot himself. It is often a good thing for a business man to endure a little competition, aather than to freeze him out, and invite in a big one. That is what Gould has done, for half a dozen bills will be introduced in Congress, at the next session, providing for purchase of all the telegraph lines by the United States.

Fred Grant has been defeated in New York. He would probably have made an efficient Secretary of State. But when a great party nominated him, not because of any recognized claim, but purely because he was the son of his father, the Ropublican spirit of the New York people said "No," and in one sense the people were right. NewspaperARCHIVE®

THE LECTURE COURSE. Cervantes says "what a great ma-

jority of fools there is in this world!"

This is putting it in rather a strong light, yet when one reads the remarks of a certain Canton Repository correspondent, upon'the Massillon lecture course, there is a strong desire to endorse Cervantes' statement. This intelligent individual says: "The question has been asked why the lecture course is not made more popular and thus greater patronage solicited by reducing the price to a more popular figure. Many of these courses are conducted at the price of ten entertainments for a dollar." Now without stopping to criticise the policy of giving publicity to such unpleasant advice, after an enterprise is well under way, The Independent will give this writer an answer to his question. The largest hall in the city, which has all the necessary accommodations for a large audience is the opera house. It seats less than nine hundred people. If the price of tickets averaged ten cents per lecture, the average receipts would reach the imposing sum of ninety dollars per night, supposing that every seat

should be occupied. As there is no platform speaker of prominence who accepts less than fifty dollars a night, and as the most of them receive over one hundred and fifty, in addition to hotel bills, the margin left, with the total receipts only ninety dollars, would be on the wrong side of the books. In the Massilion course, lecturers of world-wide reputation have been engaged, and the people should appreciate the fact that they will attend entertainments of the very highest character. Don't go speculating about present impossibilities. Help to make the course mapped out a glorious success, and in good time we will be more favored. A positive enemy to the lecture course movement, does less harm than one like the writer mentioned, who comes like a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Mr. Howells writes to the New York Tribune of elemency to the An-

"As I have petitioned the Governor of Illinois to commute the death penalty of the Anarchists to imprisonment, and have also personnelly written him in their behalf, I ask your leave to express here the Lings, Engel, Fischer and Parsons are still hope that those who are inclined to do either will not lose faith in themselves because the supreme court has denied the condemned a writ of error. That court simply affirmeed the legality of the forms under which the Chargo court proceeded; it did not affirm the propriety of trying for murder, men fairly indictable for conspiracy alone; and it by no means approved the principle of punishing them because of their frantic opin ions, for a crime which they were ot shown to have committed. The justice or injustice of their sentence was not before the highest tribunal of our law, and unhappily could not be got there. That question must remain for history, which judges the judgment of courts, to deal with; and I for one cannot doubt what the decision of history will be.

But the worst is still for a very few days reparable: the men senteuced to death are still alive, and their lives may be finally saved through the elemency of the Governor, whose prerogative is now the supreme law in their case. I conjure all those who believe that it would be either injustice or impolicy to put them to death, to join in urging him for petition, by letter, through the press, and from the pulpit and the platform, to use his power, in the only direction where power can never be misused for the mitigation of their punishment."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Democratic organ of Ohio, bravely dares to say, "The performance of Jeff Davis and his fellow-cranks down South helped Foraker some and there still seems to be more or less political virtue in the bloody shirt. The bringing of General Gordon into the State was, under the circumstances, a gross piece of mismanagement and lost the Democrats votes." This confession on the part of the Plain Dealer, that the recent the constable, who again took charge of Southern scenes, and the usual manner of conducting Southern elections, are wrong, truly wrong, in principle, as well as being politically inexpedient, deserves commendation. Had it not feared to condemn these wrongs before Tuesday, how great would its honor have eventually been,

many disadvantages in getting the handed over to the constant that hand got through with him. returns yesterday, but its news was

authentic, and it was news. It has a system of its own for securing the next county election to furnish a complete statement from every precinct, the day following.

Captain Crawford made a brave fight and came near being elected. For a week Sponseller and Wagner have been traded for him and money has been used against him. He has met with obstacles with only a spotless personality, and it served him well. He yet retains that, and the result, though not the best, is one of which he may ever be proud.

THE HOUR DRAWING NEAR

CONDEMNED ANARCHISTS RAPIDLY APPROACHING THEIR DEATH.

The Mayor and Police Confident of the City's Safety-Lingg and Parsons Issue Manifestoes-No Excitement at the Jail - Other Incidents.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10. -All is quiet about the city building, and little excitement is felt over the Anarchists' cases. The mayor and police are silent regarding their intentions, but say they are ready for anything which may occur. Chief Ebersold said that he had men on guard at the telegraph department and at various other places which he did not care to mention. He has held various conferences with Mayor Roche, but on what subject could not be learned.

The police are very reticent as to their plans and movements, for the reason, they claim, that their intentions might be defeated if exposed. They express every confidence in themselves, however, and state that they feel fully able to cope with anything which may transpire. Mayor Roche said, when spoken to in regard to his part in the matter of keeping order, that he had nothing personally to do with the question, but he had ordered the heads of the departments to report to him events as they transpired. He thought that it did not behoove him to express any opinion upon the question, as it might have an effect on the people not intended. He was kept aware, however, of passing events, and would do all in his power to preserve order.

Sheriff Matson said that if he did not hear from the governor soon he would begin arrangements for the execution. Folz and deputies, whom I have not yet selected, will adjust the nooses, and I will be present to superintend the whole, while a force of deputy sheriffs, police and bailiffs will be in readiness to render any assistance necessary," he said. "As provided in the statutes of this state I will swear in a jury of twelve, two of whom must be physicians, to view the bodies. They and the lawyers in the case and the press representatives will be the only ones allowed to witness the execution. The Tosey county' reporters and 'patent inside' fakirs will not be allowed in, and a small army of these country press gentlemen who have requested passes will be disappointed, and only the representatives of the Chicago press and the big dailies m other large cities will be the lucky or unlucky ones, just as you please to put it," Spies, Fielden and Schwab signed a new and milder petition Tuesday afternoon. It was drawn up by Capt. Black and Mr. Salter. They ask for justice, and discard all arguments that have accompanied former pleas for the governor's interference.

resolute, despite the protestations of their wives and sweethearts. The sheriff is evidently not pleased with the prospect of the ghastly business before him, and he looked as solemn as a Dominican monk during the time he was giving the details of the nerve destroying preparations. But the shoriff has plonty of Ameriean pluck, is far from being chicken hearted, and will do his duty without flinch-

Lingg, the condemned bomb maker, has written a manifesto, which he intended to be published after his death, but which has fallen into the hands of the reporters. In it he says that he realized fully that he and the other condemned men could have been saved if the z had asked elemency, but he believed that the working classes would best be served by their death. "Unless laboring people can get their rights by legislation," he says, "revolution is not far distant. The banging of the condemned may be regarded as murder, and in that case it will the sooner result in the overthrowing of the tyrants of capital and monopoly."

Parsons has also issued a statement, but it contains nothing bearing on the question of clamency nor of the execution. It is a recital of his connection with movementfor the improvement of the condition of the workingmen, particularly the negroes, and his reasons for adopting this course through life. It is addressed to Schilling.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY.

Conflicting Reports as to the Lynching of a Theif and His Resuscitation.

WACO, Tex., Nov. 9.—The report came to the city yesterday of the hanging of one Dan Wells on Childers' creek, about sixteen miles above the city, and of his rescue from death by a physician.

A few days ago Mr. L. W. Harvey, s prominent farmer who resides near Patrick, lost two or three fine horses, and a close watch was made for the thief or thieves. Dan Wells, a young man who was raised in the neighborhood, was suspected of being one of the men who stole the horses. Wells is about twenty-five year old, and has a wife and children, and is said to have had associates. A warrant was sworn out for his arrest before Justice W. G. Boyd, and Constable Charles Sparks made the arrest. Taking Wells in charge, Sparks had started to Justice Boyd's residence, when he was surrounded by a large number of men who took his prisoner away from him. After they ordered the constable to move on, the vigilantes thinking, no doubt, to get a full confession out of Wells, swung him up by the neck to a limb of a tree.

One account stated that the vigilantes failed to obtain a confession from Wells, and, after keeping him swinging for some time, cut him down and turned him over to

Another informant says the vigilantes left Wells hanging, and a few minutes after a young physician, whose name is withheld, came along, cut him down and resuscitated him. This morning Wells was seen at the residence of Judge Boyd, in charge of the constable, and he looked as though he had suffered considerably. He wanted to make bond, but the justice thought it best to have him sent to Waco and jailed until after the excitement is over. The statement that a physician had cut Wells down after he was THE INDEPENDENT labored under hanged is said to be a canard. He was handed over to the constable after the vigi-

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

township returns, and proposes after All the Occurrences of the Week

Aurora has a gas well, and it is a roarer. The Indianapolis Daily Democrat has ceased publication.

State convention of Y. M. C. A. is in secsion at Crawfordsville, Ind. Trenton, Ark., lost all save one of its

stores by fire Tuesday night. The Emperor William rose from is sick bed for a short time yesterday. Destructive wood and prairie fires are

raging around Montpelier, Ind. William Caldwell, Evansville, Ind.,

grocer, has assigned for \$75,000. The president and his hired men are work-

ing like beavers on their annual essays. White Caps unmercifully whipped Mrs. John Amy, of Harrison county, Indiana.

The tug Dryberry is thought to have gone down in the recent storm on the Lake of the

Canada is stirred up over a rumored telegraph deal which will change affairs greatly. Virulent hog cholera is collering all the

prospects for winter hams around Wells-Dan. Cunningham, a notorious outlaw,

was arrested Wednesday morning at Racine, Ohio. Indianapolis has some sweet little hovs.

They broke into a freight car and stole 120 pounds of candy. The goose of Tom Eagan, Indianapolis tailor, if not the one of the golden egg. He

has assigned for \$10,000. For the next summer W. K. Vanderbilt has rented castle Lindenhoff, which belonged to the late king of Bavaria.

John C. Eno, late in the banking business in New York city, has purchased a \$10,000 residence at Lake Beaufort, Canada. Rawson, O,. has a bad habit of burning

up every menth. Yesterday it conflagrated for the third time in twelve weeks. Loss \$20,000. People complain that a certain railroad advertises itself as the "Natural Gas

Route," and starts out with kerosine lamps in its depots. Clara Louise Ende, aged sixteen, went to Bristol, Conn., for employment, but was

drugged and outraged, and has since become a raving maniac. Lorenzo Dimick, general agent of the Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance company, Buffalo, is charged by the company

with having defrauded it of \$116,000. "Dink" Buckalew, the Alabama desperado, has notified several Chambers county men that he intends to burn their houses and kill them. A reward of \$400 is offered

A freight engine on the Fort Wayne road struck a street car at Federal street orossing, Pittsburg, last evening, and two passengers jumping from the car were crushed to death.

for him.

Barbara Jones, of Lardinsburg, Ky., tried to acclimatize Jordan Hawkins to the blue grass atmosphere by putting some more lead into him. A few bullets, more or less, don't hurt a corneracker.

Dr. Allen, of the state board of health, advises the public schools to desist from the "cramming" system. He has been examining the Ohio school children and finds defective eyesight alarmingly on the increase.

Indiana supreme court has decided that a persons who is attending school in any other county except his place of residence, is not entitled to vote there. This shuts out the students' vote, which has so long been a bone of contention,

The supreme court of Indiana has decided that a person attending school in any other county than that of an residence is not an elector in that county unloss he has determined to make it his residence, and has been issessed for purposes of taxation. The National Dairy association has elected

the following officers: President, Jonathan Bigelow, of Massachusett-; drst vice president, F. C. Pott r, of Minnesota; secretary, R. M. Litt'er, of Iows. state will elect its own vice president here-

Lepers have been smuggled into Philadel-Eighteen Nihilists have been arrested at

Kieff ond Odessa. James H. Place, a New York policeman,

committed suicide, no one knows why. Geerge Balzer, of Ottawa, Ill., bottle blower, will hang for the murder of a comrade.

The steamer Ocean Bird sunk off Pasquotunk river Monday night, and all on board Edward Blake, Canada's parliamentarian,

is quite likely to enter the next parliament a Home Ruler. Annie Deadrick, of Jonesboro, Tenn.,

was burned to death by her clothes catching from burning leaves. Emperor William appeared at a window

in his palace yesterday, and bowed to the thousands assembled to see him. Huggins Cracker and Confectionery com-

pany, Kansas City, burned Friday night; loss between \$75,000 and \$100,000. The strike of the union printers at Roches

ter, N. Y., is practically a failure, and many of them are returning to work. A. M. Way, secretary of the wrecked

Empire Building and Loan association, New Brunswick, N. J., got away with \$18,000. The metal shell found in the ruins of

Newman's house, in St. Louis, is a portion of a lamp, and not of a dynamite bomb, as reported. Henry Robinson, colored, was hanged at

Union Springs, Ala., Friday. Last May be

murdered an old man whose young wife was the cause of the trouble. Wharfmaster P. H. Kallaher, of Memphis, has been indicted on twenty-eight counts for embezzlement. The deficit is placed at \$50,000. He placed but a small proportion

of his collections for wharfage to the city's

Kessler & Co., of New York, have secured an attachment against the property of Isidore Cohnfeld for \$14,735. Mr. Cohnfeld is said to be the largest feather manufacturer in the United States, and is in some way connected with the Rosenthal failure in

Mr. O'Brien has been removed to the hos pital by orders of the jail physician. Fire destroyed the oil works of Pierce & Canterbury, Boston, Tuesday. Loss, \$100,-Gen. Caffarel swears he never received

a farthing for Legion of Hom / decora-Fifteenth annual session of the American Public Health association is being held in

English Woman's suffrage association will again introduce a woman's franchise bill in parliament.

Positively stated that depositors in the collapsed Fifth National bank, St. Louis, will be paid in full. United States Marshal Dyer has been appointed receiver of the Mormon church

property, Salt Lake City.

Professor Cushman has discovered a buried city in Arizona.

Daily Commercial, Chattanooga, Tenn., burned out. Loss \$10,000.

At Knoxville, Ga., three men were killed by the explesion of a boiler.

The president has appointed Frank D. Hill, of Minnesota, consul at Asunction. A child of Irvin Cross, of Minerva, O., was suffocated by sticking its head into a crock

At Zanesville, O., William Sparks, a bartender, crushed Edward O'Donnell's skull

with a base ball bat.

The board of visitors found West Point in a good condition, but think the appropria-

tion should be increased. Governor Beaver, of Pennsyvania, has respited Sam. Johnston, the colored murderer, to February 8, 1988.

A general battle in the mountains near Chattanooga is imminent, the mountaineers and negroes having trouble. Hon, David H. Colerick, the oldest mem-

ber of the Allen county, Ind., bar, is dead, at the age of eight-two years. An Erie express was run into by an accommodation at Secaucas Monday evening. One person was killed and a dozen were in-

jured. James Griffin, a farmer at Owensboro, Ky., shot and perhaps fatally injured a boy thirteen years old, named Chas. Cross.

Griffin escaped. James Wells, in jail at Hillsdale, Mich., for the killing of John White, at Amboy,

hanged himself in his cell. A general strike of malsters in Milwaukee was instituted Tuesday. The strikers de-

mand \$5 per month advance. Fire losses in the United States and Canada in October were \$9,760,835, com-

pared with \$12,000,000 for the same month in 1886 Parliament will not be convoked until the end of February. The cabinet fears parliamentary criticism of the government's

course in Ireland. Steamer J. W. Westcott sunk seven miles north of Chicago Tuesday. Her crew of twelve escaped. The steamer was valued at

\$45,000, and the cargo at \$18,000. Mrs. Mark Hopkins, who owns \$15,000, 000 worth of property inherited from her husband, was married to A. F. Searle, a country gentleman in New York, Tuesday.

Said that the lynchers of Dun and Coon, the murderers of Rev. Thomas Ryan, at Walton, W. Va., were moonshiners, who did so on account of the Duffs having informed on them. H. J. Burleigh, the famous war corre-

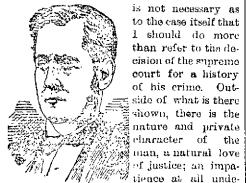
spondent of the London Telegraph, did not "move on" fast enough to suit the police at Trafalgar square, and was arrested for 'loitering and vagrancy.'

Passengers who were in a wreck on the Canadian Pacific road between Vancouver and Montreal claim that the train's crew would render them no assistance, and that the Canadian Pacific telegraph offices refused to transmit messages about the smash-up.

Judge Gary's Interest in Fielden. CHICAGO, Nov. 10. - Judge Gary has in-

trusted to Mr. Johnson, who has taken the lead among Fielden's former employers in securing clemency for him, the following

"CHICAGO, III., Nov. 8, 1887. The Hon. Richard J. Oldesby, Governor, Etc. "Dear Str-On the application of Samuel Fielden for a commutation of his sentence it is not necessary as



than refer to the decision of the supremo court for a history of his crime. Outside of what is there shown, there is the of justice; an impa-

JUDGE J. E. GARY. served suffering; an impuisive temper, and an intense love of and thirst for applause of his hearers, made him an advocate of force as a heroic remedy for the hardships that the poor endure. In his own private life he was the hones, ndustrious and peaceable laboring man. In what he said in court before sentence he was respectful and decorous. His language and conduct since has been irreproachable As there is no evidence that he knew of a preparation to do the specific act of throwing the bomb that killed Degan, he does not understand even now that general advice to large masses to do violence makes him responsible for the violence done by reason of that advice, nor that being joined with others in an effort to subvert law and order by force makes him responsible for the acts of these others tending to make that effort

efTectu.d. "In short, he was more a misguided enthusiast than a criminal, conscious of the horrible nature and effect of his teachings and of his responsibility therefor, What shall be done in his case is partly a question of humanity and partly a question of state policy, upon which it seems to me action on the part of your excellency favorable to him is favorable. I attach this to a copy of his petition to your excellency, and refer to that for what he save of the change that has come upon himself. Respectfully yours, etc., "JOSEPH E. GARY."

State's Attorney Grinnell, Mr. Ingham, who assisted in the prosecution, Judge Tuthill, and Judge Jamieson also endorsed the foregoing letter, which accompanied a petition signed by thirty-one prominent stone men and contractors, all former employers of Fielden. :

Effects of a Bank Failure.

St. Louis, Nov. 10.-The St. Louis Planng Mill company has failed on account of the collapse of the Fifth National bank. The mill closed yesterday, nurl has made out bill of sale to the bank for \$75,000. It is feared that another business nouse will be compelled to suspend this week on account of complications growing out of the bank

Died for His Gold. TIFFIN, O., Nov. 10.-The residence of

George Rospert, near Attica, was burned with all its contents yesterday. Mr. Rospert, who is a man seventy years of age, rushed into the burning building to save \$600 in gold and silver, which he had concealed in the house. He was so horribly burned that he died in a few hours.

Mrs. Cleveland Tendered a Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Folsom were tendered a reception last evening by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Straw bridge, of Germantown, at which many prominent Philadelphians were present. They expect to go to New York to spend a few days, returning then to Wash-United States Troops in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.-Two companies of the Sixth regument, United States troops, under command of Maj. Lyster, arrived in this city at 8:25 this morning, and proceeded at once to Highwood, where they are to be

Died, Aged 108 Yours. CINCINNATI, Nov. 9.—James Raplee, aged 108 years, died at the county infirmary yesterday from exhaustion, caused by old age. Raplee had been an inmate of the institution since last February, coming from Spencer township. For eighty-five years he was a fisherman. After having baited his hook with exceeding regularity for almost a century, he has at last been caught napping, and landed on that shore from whence none ever return. The deceased was the father of several children, some of whom are now living at Turkey Bottom. One child, a daughter aged sixtyeight, is now an inmate of the infimary. She is blind. The family are all in destitute circumstances, and all mourn the loss of one who has been for so long a father to them. Mr. Raplee will be buried at Linwood to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Kouts Disaster Investigation.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 9.—The grand jury in Valparaiso yesterday completed ite investigation of the Kouts railroad horror. The investigation has been thorough, every available witness who it was supposed could give any information on the subject having been summened. Though the grand jury report is not yet made public, it is said two indictments have been found. Lawyers are of the opinion that a prosecution will be fruitless. Indiana legislators have long since abolished the common law in all criminal cases, substituting special stat-utes. There is no statute bearing directly on criminal carelessness; hence the probability of the indicted men escaping punish-

ment.

Another Name for "Rlinky" Morgan. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 9.—Samuel Phelps Leland, of Chicago, the well known lecturer, visited the court room at Ravenna the other day, when "Blinky" Morgan was on trial, and recognized the prisoner as Reuben Hazeltine, with whom he (Leland) had been acquainted when both were boys in Iowa. Leland says the boy's father was twice married, and that after the second union the son fell away from what had previously been an honorable life.

Attempted to Wreck a Passenger Train. HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 10 .- A daring attempt was made yesterday to wreck a passenger train near here. Some one broke open a switch on the Midland Central side track, one mile west of Hammond. The way freight running ahead and on the time of the passenger train due here at 4:57 p. m. dashed into the cars on the side, overturning the engine and breaking some fifteen or twenty cars. The train men saved themselves by jumping. Damage about \$15,000. Had the crowded passenger train been on time the loss of life would have been appalling.

Steamer Overdue. Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 9.—The schooner Bessie Berwick, wheat laden, from Port

Arthur for Kingston, is a week overdue at

Sault Ste. Marie, and it is believed she has gone down with all hands. Capt. Thomas Murphy and O. Gallagher, Thomas Gallagher and C. Dacey, seamen, all of St. Catharines were among the crew. The vessel is owned by R. O. McKay, of this city. A \$30,000 Blaze. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9 .- Fire at Mur-

freesboro destroyed the business houses of

H. H. Kerr, hardware; Isaac Rosenfield, Wm. F. Liesman, M. Nathan & Co., and J. Blumenthal, all dry goods, several other houses damaged. Loss, \$30,000; fully in-Six Killed in a Tonnel.

the Dresden branch of the C. A. & C. railroad twelve miles east of here, is reported to have called in tast in gat, its x men were

killed and soveral wounded.

COSMOCTON, O., Nov. 9.—The tunnel of

8500 Reward Is offered, in good faith, by the manucharacter of the facturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh, which they cannot cure. It is mild, soothing and healing in its effects, and cures "cold in the head catarrhal deafness, throat ailments, and many other complications of this distress-

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never tails to cure old chronic

ing disease. 50 cents by druggists.

ases of long standing.
Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., srys:
"Dr. William's Indian Pile Olmunent cured me after years of surfering."

Judge Collinbury, Cleveland, O., says:

"I have found by experience that Dr. William's
Indian File Ointment gives immediate and per-

we have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baltz, by at 50c and 15 per box. 30c a w

A Memory of Early Days. Bane of childhood's tender yearrs. Swallowed oft with groans and tears, How it made the flesh recoil Loathsome, greasy castor oil! Search your early memory close, Till you find another dose: All the shuddering frame revolts At the thought of Epsom salts! Underneath the pill-box lid Was a greater horror hid.

Climax of all inward llls,

Huge and griping old blue pills! What a contrast to the mild and gentle? action of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, sugar coated, easy to take, cleansing, recuperating, renovating the system without wrenching it with agony. Sold by druggists.

"The Sanitary Era?"

Is a paper with a mission. Everything possible pay or no pay, it will do to extend its "important embassy to man." Therefore any periodical or embassy to man." Therefore any periodical or hook in the world may be had of the publisher of the Sanitary Era as low as elsewhere, together with a year of the Sanitary Era, into the bargain — of itself about the best value for the times ever put into a secular publication for one dollar or any other price. Persons, lay or professional, who neglect the Sanitary Era, are keeping themselves in ignorance of unprecedented advances in sanitation, of which that paper is actually the only periodical pioneer. Semi-monthly: 16 pp; \$1.00 a. year. Wm. C. Conant, 34 Bond street, New York.

The best on earth can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds all other sores. itively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder heater. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by Z. T. Baltzy

ITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNER CHICAGO RAILROAD

 East.
 West.

 No. 8 2 49 a. m.
 No. 1 3 50 a. m.

 No. 10 9 27 a. m.
 No. 3 5 52 p. m.

 No. 12 10 11 p. m.
 No. 7 1 55 p. m.

 No. 4 3 20 p. m.
 No. 9 11 13 a. m.

 Local 12 00 m.
 Local 8 35 a. m.

 CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

Massillon Time Tables.

No 2 6 10 a. m. No. 5 6 10 a. m.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE BAILWAY.

_ NewspaperARCHIVE®

 North.
 South.

 No. 4 8 15 a, m.
 No. 3 7 42 a. m.

 No. 6 1 05 p. m.
 No. 5 1 20 p. m.

 No. 8 5 50 p. m.
 No. 7 62 p. p. m.

 Local 8 35 a, m.
 Local 3 05 p. m.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The lecture course list is increasing in size. Now is the time to subscribe.

What ever is going to happen! Bolivar, think of it! Bolivar went Republican! A little lad named Nolan broke both bones of one of his fore arms the other

There are one hundred and fifty different varieties of apples raised in Stark

The first chapter of the great story, "Daring and Suffering," appears in this issue.

Remember the Presbyterian bazar next Thursday. Dinner 35 cents, and supper 25 cents. During October the Wheeling & Lake

Erie railway earned \$66,014, against only \$32,267 in October, 1886. Burglars entered the residences of Messrs. N. S. Russell and C. B. Allman

Sunday night, but secured little. Tramps who visit Massillon this fall and winter will be given employment on the streets, with ball and chain attachments.

In the midst of the election day excitement, please remember that the Presbyterian bazar will be held on Thursday, November 17.

Alliance people are fearfully and won-

derfully made. The election returns were not known until 6 o'clock Wednesday morning. That lively organization, the Equitable Aid Union, will give an oyster sup-

per in Bammerlin's hall, on Friday evening, November 18. The first fall session of the Industrial school will be opened in the Hotel Con-

rad hall next Saturday afternoon. There is a rear entrance for the children. A beautiful water color, by Miss Fletcher, of this city, in the west win-

dow of the Independent Company's store, is attracting much attention. A horse belonging to John Hartzell, have returned from the West. hitched to a stone boat, was scared and ran away Wednesday, injuring its shoul-

der so badly as to make it necessary to

have it killed. Though the dry weather continues, the Water Company experiences no inconvenience, and the streams that flow into the reservoir show no sign of drying up. The company offers to fill Henry, of Pittsburg, are at the Hotel Concisterns for one dollar each.

If one set of young men have refused to organize a hose company on the West Side, another set have not. No. 3 is now in existence, boasting of its seven officers and four members. Here's wishing it long life and few fires, and may its plain members soon equal in numbers its many officers, because its a bad plan to have a tail wag a dog.

A little boy named H mberger, whose parents live on West Main street while on the road home from school a few evenings since, found and ate some berries, which proved to be poisonous The littld fellow became delirious, and for a time it was thought be would not recover, but he is now out of danger.

The tamarack swamps around Meyer's Lake have been burning for two weeks, but the fire will do no harm. Last night a party of men returning from Canton witnessed a fire in one of the forests northeast of the lake. It seemed to be in the underbrush, and though it made the whole country bright as day did not seem to be "spreading much. The take itself is very low,

The Rev. B. F. Booth preached in the U. B. Church Sunday night, upon the subject of the Anarchists. It was one of Mr. Booth's best efforts, and it is unfortunate that he did not announce the subject in advance through the papers. This, by the way, is something that all the ministers ought to do, and do not do, notwithstanding oft made invitations. Mr. Booth takes the ground that as every tribunal in the land has decided that the grounds upon which they were convicted are sound, our less accurate judgment should not demand their pardon.

It is understood that Mayor Frantz has been subjected to some unjust and bitter criticism on account of a typographical by Rev B. F. Booth, Mr. Charles Baker, error in this paper, stating that he fined of Beach City, was married to Miss Jack Morgan five dollars for keeping open Addie Rush, of Wilmot. his saloon on Sunday. The correction was made the next day, as the fine was twenty-five dollars. The public should ber 11, to arrange private and class know that the mayor fined Morgan twenty-five dollars, and collected this sum and three dollars and sixty cents costs. He also sentenced him to five days in jail, but Morgan pleaded so hard, and as it was his first arrest, that part of the pun- hold the boards at Bucher's opera house ishment was remitted.

Young Men's Christian Association in edies. The company has been strengtho'clock, in the parlors of the First Meth- is now classed as one of the leading at odist church. All present were very tractions on the road. Mr. Walter S. enthusiastic and concluded to act upon Baldwin and Miss Pearl Melville will posthe suggestion of State Secretary Gordon, tively appear at each and every performwho advised that a soliciting committee | ance, and the amusement loving public be formed to secure subscriptions of not less than five dollars each from at least The prices remain a heretofore, 10 and 20 two hundred young men. In case this cents. Reserved scats can be cecured at is done he promises to get fifty subscrip- Porter's drug store Saturday morning, tions himself, and the success of the without extra charge. undertaking will be assured. A committee will at once be organized to conduct the work, and it is hoped that the names obtained will reach the number of two hundred before the Febsteps will be taken.

Newspaper ARCHIVE®

A C., L. & W. engine ran into a caboose opposite Wetherald & Wells' glass works this morning. The damage is consider-

A friend who was in Canal Fulton yesterday, was told that quite recently a gentleman came along representing himself as a temperance lecturer. He secured a hall and made an appointment to lecture that evening. That same day while in conversation with a grocer of the town, he asked him for a subject on which to talk. This seemed a very foolish request, and the man concluded to give just as foolish an answer. He suggested as a topic, "Tie up the dog." From this was delivered one of the most powerful temperance lectures ever made in Canal Fulton.

The two most beautiful services of the Episcopal church, confirmation and ordination, were performed in St. Timothy's church, Wednesday morning. It was expected that confirmation would take place Tuesday night, but Bishop Bedellwas unable to conduct the service, so it was postponed until next morning. Tuesday night, six persons six persons were baptized, and a sermon was preached by the Rev. A.B. Nichelas. Wednesday morning, a class of eight was confirmed, and afterward, Mr. A. A. Bresee was ordained. The Rev. A. B. Putnam, of Gambier, presented the crudidate, and the Rev. Dr. Fleming James, of Gambier, preached the ordination sermon. Among the ministers present were Revs. James, of Gambier, H. B. Ares, of Cleveland, A. B. Putman, of Mt. Vernon, A. B. Nicholas, of Cleveland and MacQueary, of Canton.

PERSONALITIES

And the Matters Which Agitate the Society World.

Elias Laughlin, of this city has been granted a pension.

Mr. S. W. Reese has gone to Green Springs, O., for his health.

Miss Snyder, of Newark, N. J., is visiting Miss Laura Russell.

Messrr, E. L. Arnold and J. R. Dunn Mrs. Gus McClintock, of New Castle

Pa., is visiting friends in this city. . Mrs. Frank J. Elliott, of Philadelphia

Pa., is visiting friends in Massillon.

Mayor Frantz married Edwin Jones to Mary McCarty, both of North Lawrence.

Wm. Johnston, of Fostoria, and W-

Mrs. H. B. Yost, and Miss Arletta Yost are making a short visit in Cleve-

Mr. William A. Knapp, of the post office department, at Washington, came home

Mrs. Christian Koth, living at Riverside, died yesterday, and will be buried to-morrow.

J. F. Getty, of Logansport, Ind., was in the city yesterday on business with Russell & Co.

Mrs. Anna Miller, of Canal Fulton, is visiting at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Will Clemens.

Mrs.C. M. Porter left Thursday night for Albion, Pa., to attend the funeral of her

Miss Clara McCleery, Sewickley, Pa, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. McCne. on East Main street.

Mr. C. Russell traveled three hundred miles, from Michigan, in order to get home in time to vote. Henry Wagner's six-year-old daugh-

ter died Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock of membranous croup. The Hon, S. A. Conrad and Mr. D. P. Merwin have been drawn as petit jurors

to serve before the United States district court, in Cleveland. Miss Ella Burry, of New Philadelphia, and Mr. Henry Clayton, of Philadelphia,

spent Sunday at the residence of Mr. E. L. Arnold, on Tremont street. Mrs. Downing and Miss Ida Deardorff, of Canal Dover, who have been visiting at the McCullough residence, on East

Main street, have returned home. At the residence of Mr. John McFarren, on West Main street, November 8.

Mrs. Jennie Oliver will be at the Hotel Conrad Friday evening, Novemlessons in elecution. Information in regard to terms will be given.

Baldwin Theatre Company, This highly successful company will H. F. Ochler. M. Fisher...... all next week, presenting a powerful re-Those interested in the formation of a portoire of successful dramas and comthis city, met Sunday afternoon at 4 ened since its last appearance here, and

"The Railway Wreck" is the title of a thrilling song and chorus that has just been issued from the press. It is arranged for piano or or organ and is already havruary meeting of the State Association. ing a remarkable sale. Sent on receipt of Until this is accomplished no definite price, 50 cents. Address Method Co., stens will be taken.

THE REUNION.

OF THE GERMAN VET RANS. A Great Parade and a Great Time

All Around. As THE INDEPENDENT before remarked. Saturday was a great day. The staid and respectable German element brought its red sashes, gilt lace and green feathers from their hiding places, and in such gay habiliments devoted themselves to a solid day of fun. And they had it. Two of the best military bands in Ohio zealously assisted, the people from the country came in by the thousands, and the Germans, the small boy, and the doubtful voter had a grand, glorious and peculiar time.

When THE INDEPENDENT went to press on Saturday it left the various organizations forming a line on the streets, and the wheels of the press were turning as the procession marched by. And here is the way it came: Morshal and Assistants.

Squad of Police. Eighth Regiment Band, of Akron. German Guard Company, of Akron. German Jaeger Company, of Canton. German-American Schuetzenbund, of Massillon. Harmonia Band.

Hart Post No. 131, G. A. R., of Massillon. German Unterstuetzungs-Verein, of Massillon. German Pioneer Verein, of Massillon. German Veterans. Fire Department.

The procession contained about four hundred men, who made a gallant show. The police force was particularly imposing. And here is a little State secret: It was necessary to have a squad of beautifully. And then the bold constables were likewise called upon. One constable did not come to time, so an exconstable took his place, and in battlearray, the platoon led the way.

The German Guards, of Akron, were the prime attraction, and with their German uniforms, plumed helmets, and wonderful evolutions, provoked nothing but enthusiastic comment. Their trim legs moved like clock work, and it almost seemed as though they winked in unison. Captain Werner should receive unlimited praise for the perfection with which he has taught his command | man on the railroad where a freight train to drill.

In the evening there was a promenade concert, drill and ball at the Buckeye hall. Here the Guards again distinguished themselves, and the Eighth Regiment band also did itself proud. It is a finely balanced body of musicians, and thoroughly disciplined. Captain F. W. Warthorst delivered a spirited English address, and Mayor Frantz welcomed the visitors to the city. The dancing lasted until midnight,

Sunday morning the visitors left, accompanied to the station by the Harmonia band and hundreds of the friends.

THE COUNCIL

Orders Less Than a Mile of Paving And Pays Sts Bills. Mr. Leighley was the only absent

member of the council, Wednesday night, ones who have entered a number of Thestreet commissioner's reports for houses recently. the weeks ending October 22, 29, and November 5, amounting respectively to 855.75, \$49.50, and \$55.60, were accepted and the amount credited.

Mr. F. Hookway was present in permany North Eriestreet sidewalks. Mr-Volkmor announced that all of these property holders had been notified twice to lay flagging, and moved that J. F. Hess, L. Hess, and L. Royer be the city do the work, and charge it to the property on the tax duplicate. Carried.

Hose Company No. 3, of the west side, announced their organization and asked for the following supplies: 3 rubber coats, 2 lanterns, 1 cart bell, 1 cart lantern, stove, table, chairs and coal. The membership of the company is as follows: of this week, and will be run steadily. Foreman, Lewis Paul; assistant, James Quinn; secretary, Ed. Scaman; treasurer, Charles Baird; trustees, John Hoben, John Walters, Clement Quinn; members, | ter of the world, will undoubtedly feel Fred Kline, William Baird, Ed. Miller

Mr. Jarvis moved that the city enroll that they be furnished all that they asked. The adjournment was for two

BILLS PAID. Geo. Kink and others... Geo. Rink and others...

HF HAD A GOOD TIME.

An Echo of the Reunion, From Akron.

A correspondent of the Akron Beacon, Prof. C. F. Kolbe, writes concerning the recent German reunion: "I desire to chronicle a complete success, which was marred by not one unpleasant feature. Reception and hospitality, as well as decoration of the principal streets, were superb, and not even the speaking on Saturday evening of that grand orator, McKinley, could detract from the general interest and enthusiasm manifested throughout the entire city. Massillon is a wide awake city, and her whole-souled citizens know when they have a good thing that deserves support. After dinner at the excellent Hotel Conrad, the parade took place witnessed by an immense out-pouring of the people, such as I scarcely considered possible for such a place."

A GAS EXPLOSION.

WILLIAM SWIHART SERIOUSLY INJURED

While Cleaning the Boilers at Rus

seli & Cods Works.

It was about half-past 5, Sunday evening, when, as usual, William Swihart, the engineer at Russell & Co.'s works was cleaning out one of the big boilers. In doing this, a compound of crude oil and soda-ash is used to loosen the scales which might adhere to the shell. He had finished the task last night, and was about to put in the man-hole plate, carrying a small lamp at the time. In doing so the can of crude oil ignited, and communicated with the gas generated by the solution used in the boiler. The result was a violent explosion, blowing out the boiler head and the brick wall at its end. Swihart was thrown several yards, and when picked up, it was found that his right leg was fractured, and his head confused. Work at the shops will not be delayed as there are other boilers which can be used, while repairs are being made.

A DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

George L. Russell's House Entered and a Watch Taken-Four Arrests Made.

About 10 o'clock Saturday morning a colored tramp knocked at the kitchen door of the residence of George L. Russell, on South Eric street. He asked for food, and was refused by the girl. She closed eight policemen. But alack-a-day! the the door and went about her work in ancity only had five. So Mayor Frantz other part of the house. A short time was hastily surrounded and ordered to after Mrs. Russell thought she heard a fill up one of the gaps, which he did noise in the room, and asked the girl to see what caused it. She hastily walked into the kitchen, and found no one there. A window was open however, and it was evident that some one had just left. The house was hastily searched, and it was soon discovered that a gold watch had been taken from a bedroom bureau. It was a present made on Christmas by Mr. Russell to his wife.

Word was at once sent to Mr. Russell at the office, and he walked toward town to get an officer. He met Constable Frank Shepley and secured his co-operation. Constable Shepley saw a colored lay on the track. He ran toward him and found three other colored men in an empty car in the train, evidently expecting to leave town. He quickly closed the door and fastened it, and arrested the young man outside. Officer Elsass was on the scene by this time, and the four were promptly landed in jail.

They were carefully searched, and the car was searched, but up to noon the watch could not be found. The young est of the lot has been identified by Mrs. Russell's girl, as the tramp who applied for food. Shortly after dinner, the watch and chain were found in the path-room, where they had been thrown The burgiar heard some one coming, and threw away his booty rather than have it found in his posestion.

It is believed that these men are the

"THE CRIPPLE'S REVENGE"

The Public Invited to See it Work.

Seven month's aco a one-armed mechanic named Frank Eves, moved from son, and complained of the condition of | Minnesota to Massillon, having interested Russell & Co. in his plans, for a new separator which he was confident would do more and better work, than any machine manufactured. Since that time he has been directing the construction of his notified to lay flagging within one week's thresher in the shops of the company, time, ane if they refuse to comply, that | and at last it is finished. As THE INDE-PENDENT expects to say more of it in a succeeding issue, nothing will be added concerning the principles upon which it

It is sufficient to say that the "Cripple's Revenge," as the Eves humorously calls his invention, will be at the Keebler farm on Friday and Saturday It is to be a public test, and for the purpose of establishing a record. Massillon being the threshing-machine ceninterested in this matter, and all who can are invited to visit the farm, which is only a mile south of town, to inspect this body in the fire department, and the "Revenge," and see it in operation.

> Real Estate Transfers Reported by H. H. Trump, Abstracter of

> M Brobst et al to D Swarts No 28, Hes-

ter's add Alliance, \$800. People's Savimgs Bank to J W Davies et al Nos 531-2-3 T L & Co add Alliance,

C Egennether to J Mehrtens No 2 Danner's add Massillon, \$1900. S D Lane to J W Buch No 138 Lamborn's add Alliance, \$125. F McGrew to F Rodes pt No 135 Mas-

J J Clark to N Holloway No 1967 and pt No 1968 Canton, \$6600. TJ Reed to LM Reed pt No 178 Massillon, \$1050.

sillon, \$1150.

Canton, \$5000.

C M Giddings to H E Thomas pt No 19 and 20 McLain's add Massillon, \$601. TB Abbert et al to M E Kirby Nos 3159-60-1-2 Canton, \$1200.

J M Ball to C Vogelgesang No 2443 Canton, \$1500 Sheriff of Stark Co to I G Malline pt No 10 Canton, \$3005. I G Malline to J F Weaver pt No 10

M E Kirby to T B Albert et al pt No 2698 Canton, \$1000. RJ Read to J B Michener et al No 3685 Canton, \$1000.

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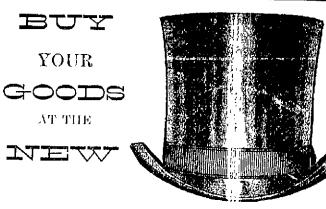
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If always pays to buy the best goods of the market, and our store is chuck full

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The largest and best line of Ties and Dro Shirts in the market. Our line of Horse Blankets, Woor and Fur Robes is complete and at Prices that defy competition. Everything purchas this solid cases direct from the

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Nicest Assortment of

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pet, up to the finest carpets.

All We Ask Is.

Come and see our goods, they talk for themselves.

=OUR CURTAINS AND SCRIMS

Are very cheap at

Notice of Attachment.

Nahum S. Russell, plaintiff, Before Thos. Black-vs hurn, J. P. of Perry Andrew J. Whisler, defe'dt. Tp., Stark Co., O. On October 12th, 1857, an order of attachment was issued in the above cutified action by the Justice of the Peace, above named, for the sum of one hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-one cen's (\$179.41). Nahum S. Russell. Massillon, Ohio, October 17, 1887.

German Carp.

Having more young fish than our ponds will accomodate, we desire to sell a few thousand on reasonable terms. Any persons wanting to buy, or to confer on carp culture or constructing ponds, will please call on oraddress either of the undersigned.

JAMES BAYLISS,

JACOB CHEISTMAN, Massillon, Stark county, Ohio.

W.H. McGALL & CO.

DEALERS IN

FINE STATIONERY,

PERFUNES.

TUILET ARTICLES.

BLANK BOOKS

--AND--

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Michael Ruch, late of Stark county, O., deceas-

d. Dated the 28th day of September, 1887. TERY ROBERT W. McCAUGHEY, MACAUGHEY, MACAUGHEY, MACM'r with the will annexed.

Farm for Rent. The Charity School Farm will be for rent after april 1, 1888.

April 1, 1888.

A money rental will be required.

Applications should be made to Hon. George Harsh, President of Board of Trustees, from whom all the particulars can be ascertained.

18-tf E. A. Jones, Clerk,

Newspaper HACHIVE®

A DRUNKEN CAPTAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE VERNON DISASTER.

Axel Stone, the Survivor, Says that Captain Thorp was in a Beastly State of Intoxication at the Time the Vessel Went Down-Confirmed and Denied.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.-Edgar A. Hall, brother of the second engineer of the Vernon, states that the last time his brother was in Chicago he told him that Capt, Thorp, master of the Vernon, had an attack of the delirium tremens while on top of the pilot house. Mr. Hall was formerly connected with the Northern Michigan line, and was clerk of the propeller Champisin until a short time before she burned, when he resigned to accept a position as bookkeeper with Hanchett Brothers, No. 20 Lasalle street. He also said that it ought to have been well known to the other officers of the line that Capt. Thorp was a hard drinker, and that he had often left port while drunk. Mr. Hall gave the name of a prominent wholesale merchant wise recently made a trip on the Vernon, who had coil him that Capt. Turry was drunk during the entire time he

recasined on the boat. The brother of Mrs. M. E. Van Amburg says that his sister arrived in Chicago on the Vernou September 3, accompanied by Miss Addie Mekley, of Waterloo, N. Y. The steamer was three days longer than usual making tas trip from Cheboygan, and born ladies to a him that the captain was drunk ali the tan-

Axel Stone, on only survivor of the disaster, when asked if he ever saw Capt. Thorp drunk, replied: "The captain was drunk most of the time and he was very arunk when we left Cheboygan last week. Walle we were coming through the straits th second mate said to him: 'Sober up, you drunken beast, and take care of this boat and the people.' The captain told him to go to half. I was in the cabin at the ... and heard every word that was said. Edday night, which was the night that the steamer was lost, tan captala was as drunk as I ever saw him, and he kept taking a drink every little while from a bottle that he carried in his coat pocket. I guess that was why the first neare stayed on deck all the time. He knew that the captain was so drunk that he didn't hardly know what he was about, and was probably afraid the captain would do something foolish. If the captain had been sober, I don't believe the vessel would have been lost, for any sober men would have turned back when he saw how badly she acted in the big sea."

The ordinary second mate of a passenger steamer would hardly dara to use such language to the master as that Stone ascribes to Capt. Higgins, but the latter was not an ordinary second mate. Up to a short time ago he was in command of the steamer Leland, and lost his position whea the steamer changed ownership. It is difficult to obtain a command in the middle of the season, and rather than remain idia heaccepted the first birth that was offered him. In every sense he was a careful and skillful navigator, and if he had been in command of the Vernon that fatal night she might now be allout.

The same can be said of Cipit, Sullivan, the first mate, who had for many years commanded some of the hir of sailing vessels on the lakes. The last time the Vernonwas in Chicago, Capt. Sullivan, speaking ot the seaworthiness of the steamer, re marked that she was all right if properly loaded, but added that she was being loaded deeper than she ought to be.

One of the Owners Deny It. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.-D. J. Kline,

part owner of the North Michigan Line, when tested concerning the reports that Capt. Thorp was drunk on the night of the accident, said: "I knew Capt Thorp for fifteen years and never knew him to be a drinking man further than taking a glass of beer. My bookkeeper, Mr. Warner, was raised with him and he says he never saw him drink. Mr. Burke, my partner, was for three years engineer on the Lawrence while Capt, Thorp was captain, and don't you suppose he would have known it had Capt. Thorp been a drinking man? Then, too, Mr. Burke's son, an intelligent young man, was clerk on the Vernon under Capt. Thorp. He would undoubtedly have mentioned to his father or myself had he seen Capt. Thorp drunk on the boat. Then there was Capt. Bishop, who sailed with him, and John McCaffrey who was engineer with him, both of whom say that they never saw him under the influence of liquor. He had been a great many years with the line; first as mate with Capt. Casey in the Champlain. and for six years had been master of the Lawrence. We took him out of the Lawrence and put him into the Vernon, because we knew she wanted a careful master, and we knew he was first-class pilot. Had he been a drunkard we would not have kept him three minutes. But, poor fellow, he is gone now and cannot defend himself against such slanders."

Mr. Kline further said, referring to Survivor Stone's story; "As to the shutters to the forward gangways having been left open while the boat was crossing the lake, I don't believe it. It may be that the shutters were left open while the boat was going from Good Harbor to Glen Haven, where the distance is ten miles. This I can account for from the fact that the dock at Glan Haven is quite high and the freight taken there may have been put through the

M'GLYNN TO BE REINSTATED.

He Takes Advantage of a Political Meeting to Make the Announcement.

NEW York, Nov. 1.—The United Labor party held the principal mass meeting of their campaign last night at the Cooper Union. There was an immonse audience comprising all ranks of society. Rev. Dr. Kramer presided and spoke. Heary George Rev. Dr. McGly:..., Louis F. Post, candidate for district strong w; Rev. James Mc-Kittrick, Abnor C. Too has and others also spoke. George and McGlynn aroused great enthusiasmi by their speeches.

The latter caused a sensation by confirming the rumors which have been circulated for a few days past to the effect that the church was about to reconsider its action toward him. He said he felt that he had been doing Christian ministration ever since his retirement from the pulpit and that he was as much a priest as ever. It was still his desire to minister at the holy altars of religion, and he would make no secret of the fact that steps were being taken to repair the outrage that had been committed against him. He predicted that before long certain officials in this city would be called to account for the blunders they had made, and after this election there would be no more circulars read from church altars against the United Labor party. The excitement during Dr. Me-

Giynn's speech was intense.

A Murderer Arrested. PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 7.-Robert Murray, charged with murdering John Young, last March, for whom a reward of \$500 was offered was arrested yesterday by Sheriff Bernatz.

THE CAUSE OF THE WRECK | ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

A Postal Clerk in Stamping the Package, Disarranges the Wires and Renders the Contrivance Harmless-Mr. Waite Believes That It Was Only a Canard.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Last evening Chief Justice Waite received a small box, which upon opening he found to closely resemble an infernal machine. It contained a bent glass tube filled with some liquid, and at one end was a percussion cap. Then there was a series of wires and rubber bands running in different directions, and appearing as if an explosion was intended to have occurred when the iid was removed. In stamping the box a mail clerk had disarranged the wires, rendering it useless.

When it became generally known this morning that Chief Justice Waite had last night received through the mail a mysterious box inhaded "Important Papers," containing what, upon examination, was believed to be an informat machine, there was naturally a good deal of excitement, especlady in newspaper and official circles. The hox in which the supposed dangerous contrivance is enclosed is now at Police headquarters, and waile it is a very curious hoking concern at does not appear to be capasse, under any circumstances, of doing demago, nithough it does contain a small quantity of course grain powder. The princusai ingredients appear to be ink and mucharge. These are run into a long glass tube ! and are divided from one another by percussion caps which lit the tube tightly.

Chief Justice Waite authorizes the statemont that in handling the box he did not feel that he was in any more danger than he would have been in handling a silk handkerchief; that the construction of the socalled infernal macnine was so rough it was evidently inenpalse of explosion, even chould any of the ingredients prove to be explosives; the few grains of powder contained in the tube could certainly do no great damage. The chief justice believes the whole affair is a canard and tried his best last night to provent any publication respecting it. He said in this connection: "If it is published that such a box has been sent to me it will unturally be believed by many persons and tend to prevent any cionioncy whatsoever in the Anarchist cases. It certainly is a hoax."

At police neadquarters this morning the officers entertain the same opinion as the chief justice, but under the law the box will have to be submitted to the district chemist for examination, and if it shall be found to contain gunpowder or any other explosive, no matter in how small quantity, the sender of the box has committed a status prison offense. The story was brought to Newspaper Rowjass night by a young man named Sherburne S. Hopkins, who has done some newspaper work in Washington, but who does not seem to be credited to any regular paper. At least his name does not appear in the official list of correspondents, and on Newspaper How there are various stories as to what he really does represent. At all events he brought the story to the Row and sold it to several reputable correspondents, in one justance writing out all the details connected with the offair, saying that he was in the city postofflee about 6 o'clock last evening, and in reaching to get a pen with which to address a leater he noticed that a man standing at the desk near the main ontrance, was addressing a pasteboard box to the Hon. Chief Justice Waite.

This circumstance did not appear to be of a very suspicious character, and he thought nothing of it until after he had left the building. Then it suddenly occurred to him that the box night contain something dangerous. He immediately sent up to Justice Waite's hoase to impairs if such a box had been received, but at this time the box was on its way, and the judge knew nothing of it. Returning to the postoffice Hopkius learned that the box had been mailed there and had been sent up to Justice Waite's residence by a special messenger named W. J. Hickey. A second inquiry at the justice's residence showed that the box had been recoived in the manner described. By this time the matter had begun to generate a schantion among the newspaper offices, and through them, Sergt. Hoblenberger, at police headquarters, was notified. The sergeant went at once to the justice's residence, and, taking possession of the machine, carried it off to headquarters for investigation. This morning's Post says: "Hopkins, who

coms to be the only person who had any knowledge of this box previous to its arrival at Chief Justice Waite's residence, is somewhat noted in newspaper circles for sensational stories, and the fact that he went at once to dispose of this story to two western journals before even the police had been infore of the dangerous character of the box, was very enterprising, at least,"

LATER.-Young Hopkins was arrested and taken to police headquarters where he confessed having arranged the so-called infernal machine and sent it through the mails to Chief Justice Waite, for the sole purpose of creating a sensation and being in position to sell the news. His visits to the chief justice's residence last night were for the purpose of being present if possible when the package arrived in order to see the effect it had upon the chief justice, which he intended to picture in his story to the newspapers. Hopkins will be held by the authorities until the result of the chemist's examination of the contents of the glass tube is known, and if powder is found therein he will probably be punished to the

fuil extent of the law. Hopkins in his confession said that the glass tube contained French blacking, ink, mucilage and giant powder; that he dampened the powder so that it would be impossible to explode it. The caps he said were the shells off of a large sized pistol cartridges-they having been exploded before he used them. Hopkins accuses one Arthur B. Sperry who has had some connection. with the local press as having assisted him in the plot. Hopkins is held in \$1,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the country by furnishing the press with bogus news for sensational purposes. Sperry, while not arrested, is under police surveill-

Another Dynamite Shell.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—The Post-Dispatch vestorday published a letter from a man who said that with two assistance he placed the dynamite shell in Newman's house which killed Newman and his family and three others. He also stated that he placed the bomb which destroyed a house on Jefferson avenue last winter. The communication was unsigned, and it was thought to be a hoax, but last night the police found on the scene of the explosion a discharged dynamite bomb six inches in diameter, and capable of holding a dynamite.

The Mississippi Washing Away a Town. PLAQUEMINE, La., Nov. 5 .- The caving in of the banks on the river front continues to grow worse each hour. Property owners in the vicinity are tearing down houses and moving them to other portions of the town, Quite a large portion of earth fell into the river yesterday, and more is expected to follow soon.

FARM AND GARDEN.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE SENT TO A SAFE AND EASY WAY TO SHOE REFRACTORY MULES.

> Suggestions About Fattening Poultry and Drawing It According to Methods Practicad in France-Two Convenient Feed Racks for Horses and Cattle Described.

> The feed rack for cattle illustrated in the first cut has been used on the lowa Agricultural college farm with satisfactory results, being both convenient and free from wastefulness.



FIG. 1-OUTDOOR FEED RACK.

Prairie Farmer describes it as follows: t is composed of a rack three feet wide, eight or nine feet high, fourteen feet long and enough of them to hold bey for the number of cuttle and horses to be fed Phis has Lorizontal boards or poles naited on from the top to within two feet of the ground. This rack bas a frace around it made of strong boards, planks or poles. The fence thought he oblideen inches high and the same distance trong the rack and may lean outword to see what. This prevents the lary which the eattle pull out from under the rack from getting under their feet, and they must keep it pretty well eaten out in order to get fresh hay from the rack.

The journal quoted from illustrates and describes the feed rack shown in fig. 2. This has most of the advantages of the one already described, and is easily made. At the ends set the forked corner posts five feet apart and have them extend six feet above ground, and put the poles on as shown. This may easily be made very strong and durable, and any one who has

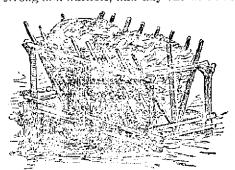


FIG. 2--MEED RACK. used out door feed racks for cartle knows this to be a very important feature. The poles can be fastened together at points of contact with special fence wire and plenty of common fence staples,

Entiroing Fowls for the Table.

There is room for improvement in the matter of fattening fowls for the table in this country. The French dressed poultry is very superior to ours, and in superiority is due largely to three things; Pirst, the great care exercised in breeding fowls for quality of flesh; second, the admirable methods of factoring; and, third, the affractive runner in which the birds are dressed when offered for sale.

As regards the varieties best adapted for table fowls there is neither time nor space to enumerate them. In a general way it may be said that birds which have the most meat upon the breast and not upon the thighs are best for fattening. Birds that have been well fed from the time they are hatched require but little preparation for the table. The period in which fowls may be fattened varies considerably with the variety of bird, but three weeks is the time usually allotted for the "fattening process" in France.

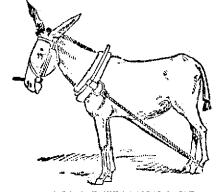
Fresh sweet Indian barley, oats and buckwheat meal, mixed with skim milk, in which a little fat of some kind has been dropped, makes admirable fattening food.

Any of these meals are good when fed separately, but Beale advises a mixture of equal parts of each, to which a little fat has been added just before stirring up with milk. He thinks, and many of our foremost breeders believe, that it pays to boil the milk with which the meals are mixed. This food is best given to the fowls while warm. Such special feeding shows in the unusual fine color of the flesh of the birds when dressed and its succulent sweet flavor. Birds are most quickly fattened in confinement. When practicable place in pens sufficiently large for moving room, but no more. Observe scrupulous cleanliness in the pens and provide clean water each day. Remember that the birds must fast for at least twelve heurs previous to killing them. This is an important point.

As has been intimated, French poulterers lay great stress on the dressing of the poultry after it is killed. They pluck the birds immediately, and while animal heat still prevails the carcasses are placed on "shaping boards" with their backs up-ward. The bird is kept level by blocks at either end which support the neck and rump. While the bird is warm it is manipulated, first by bending in the rib bones, then pressing the knee into the back, forcing the breast inwards and fastening the legs over the breast so as to keep it in its place. A wet cloth is fastened tightly down over the bird and around the bottom board. The second board is placed above this. By the time the bird is quite cold the flesh is firm and the whole appears attractive.

How to Shoc Refractory Mules.

Shoeing refractory mules is a somewhat hazardous operation, and as most mules are refractory when approached within convenient distance of their nimble heels any arrangement that assists to make their shoeing easy and safe is to be commended.



SHOEING A REFRACTORY MULE. The cut represents a device illustrated and described originally in The Blacksmith and Wheelwright. Take two pieces of spring steel 1 3-4 inches wide, and long enough to make a good sized pair of hames, hend them to fit a collar and punch holes in the top to let a strap pass

through to fit different sizes of collars. Then take a piece of 14-2 inch from or steel 6 inches bear, rivet it on the flat side of the hame been in a circle to clear the collar, and show a D ring in the ends, one on each has now as shown in the cut. Tie in the river seeing 3-4 incherope on the side opp where you are to work; pass the seperationed the fetlock to the other rise and tie to suit yourself. Hook an open link on the ropes so the animal cannot get his other foot through them, and you have him in your power. When you raise the foot to drive, the rope will be tightened, and he cannot kick you either in driving or clinching.

Keeping Apples.

After apples have been carefully picked and properly packed away in barrels there is still danger of their failing to keep well unless some intelligence is shown in the method of storing the barrels and their contents. More failures occur from keeping apples too warm than any other one course. This fruit requires to be kept as cool as is practicable without freezing. A frequent change from cold to warm is fatal to the keeping quality of any fruit, and especially to the apple. Let the temperature be a uniform one and as low as possible without freezing. It is no longer considered essential to store apples in an absolutely dry place. On the contrary, there are advocates for storing this fruit in cellers, where water stands, the argument being that the fruit keeps fresher and is not liable to wither.

Average Yield Per Cow.

The following questions have recently been asked and answered in The London Agricultural Gazette: 1. What is a fair average yield of milk per cow per annum? Five hundred and fifty gallons. 2. What is a fair proportion of butter to a given quantity of milk? One pound of butter from wenty-one pounds of milk. 3. What is a fair yield of butter from a given quantity of cream? Cream may yield from one-fifth even to one-half its weight in butter, according to thickness. 4. What is a fair yield of cheese in proportion to milk? One pound of cheese to from eleven to nine pounds of milk, according to season of the year—most in autumn.

To Tell the Age of Horses. The Toronto Truth says:

To tell the age of any horse, Inspect the lower law, of course: The sixth front tooth the tale will tell, And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold Before the colt is two weeks old. Before eight weeks two more will come: Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

From midele two in just one year. In two years, from the second pair; In three the corners, too, are bare, At two the middle "nippers" drop;

The outside grooves will disappear

At three the second pair each stop. When four years old the third pair yees; At five a full new set he shows. The deep black epots will pass from view At sm years from the middle two.

The second pair at seven years; At eight the spot each "corner" clears. From middle "nippers" upper jaw At nin (1) s black spots will withdraw. The second pair at ten are white;

As those years on, the horsemen know, r get, project before when we know no more.

Commisting Men as Judges of Fruit.

A few of the agricultural societies near New York and other large cities have tried he plan this year of having some trustworthy commission man act as a judge of he fruits exhibited at their fairs. This innears to be in some respects, at least, a good idea, for naturally these commission men, with their commercial justinets, incline to award prizes to the fruits that sell best, whereas other judges incline to be guided by their time honored scale of points of excellence. Most farm produce is grown to be sold and many farmers will be glad to learn what sorts sell best.

In the Poultry Xard.

If you desire eggs and eggs only, says Country Gentleman, and numbers, not size, select Hamburgs or Leghorns. If you want non-sitters that will raise good sized eggs, choose Houdans, Black Spanish or Le Fleche. If you want winter layers or fowls to sell dressed for the fall or winter market, take Brahmas, Cochins, Langshaus or Plymouth Rocks. If you want chicks for early spring market, select Plymouth Rocks, Dominiques or Wyandottes.

Use none but pure bred cocks; get the best hens you can get for market prices. Keep each year the best of the highest bred pullets, selling all others, and you will soon have a flock as good as pure breds and at little cost. The runs must be dry. Wet feet make

Biddy sick. A southern slope is desirable. The houses should have a southern exposure, be sheltered from winds, roomy,

warm, lighted, ventilated.

Don't make the perches near the floor, whether the fowls be large or small. Have a board upon which cleats are nailed every few inches to reach from the floor to the perches. Have the board long enough to make the incline easy. There should be a passageway through the center of the building-no roosts above it; a wide platform at each side to catch the droppings; under the platform the nests opening into the passageway.

A dusting box is indispensable. Fill with two parts road dust to one of perfectly dry wood or coal ashes and a very little sulphur and carbolic powder. Fasten six inches from the floor a small box baving two compartments, one crushed oyster shell or ground bone and the other char-

Don't feed on the floor. Feed in shallow boxes or troughs. For drinking vessels common glazed milk crocks are the best.

Here and There.

There is a scarcity of honey.

The yield of oats for the country averages this year about 25 bushels per acre. The barley yield is nearly 20 per cent. less than a medium crop. The yield of rye is 11.5 bushels per acre, and the total product about 24,000,000 bushels.

The governor of Wyoming officially states that the territory is adapted for farming purposes as well as for stock

California is sending canned fruits to

The next meeting of the National Swine Breeders' association will be held in Chiengo, Ills., Nov. 16.

Volume thirty-two of the American Short Horn Herd Book, containing 1,089 pages, is now out. It is requested that pedigrees for volume thirty-three be sent soon to the secretary, Mr. J. H. Pickrell, Montank block, 115 Monroe street, Chicago, Ills. Eifteen thousand is the number et entries to a volume.



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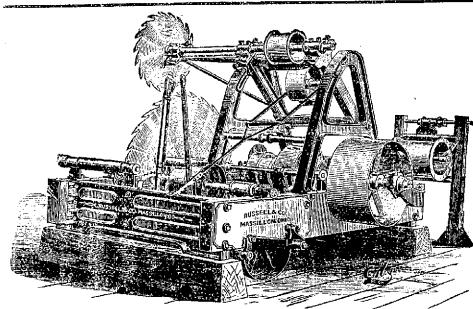
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EMPEROR MUCH WORSE.

A CRITICAL STATE OF AFFRIRS IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The Crown Prince Growing Worse Again, While the Old Emperor is Also Fast Approaching the End-O'Brien Serenaded in Jail-Other Dispatches.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Although the emperor is reported as better, and although be has been able to show himself once to the public at his window, he is still very sick. His recent attack was another nephritic colic. This he has only recovered from with difficulty. He has suffered much more than usual. He continually complains and has become very weak. He also exhibits a cer tain apprehension never shown before. His strength has disappeared during the last eight days in a most frightful fashion. He asks continually for the crown prince, and has asked that he return at once to Berlin.

An officer of his staff has been sent to the Crown Prince at San Remo. The latter was disposed in spite of his state of health to consent to go to Berlin, but the Crown Princess has opposed her husband's going, believing that such a journey will prove fatal. The prince, however, has only thus far made one concession, and that is that Dr. McKenzie shall be telegraphed for to come and give his opinion before starting whether the journey can be safely made or not. It is believed by those near the Crown Prince that he will go to his father in response to his orders no matter what may be the result. There is great uneasiness in Berlin. The emperor is now, everyone believes, near his death, and the sad state of the Crown Prince adds greatly to the uneasiness of the

The question of the succession to the throne presents no difficulties, neither are there any for the succession to the imperial crown, which will pass for the first time to another. The states which form the empire have all been consulted in advance. All have now been prepared and have had prepared for the past eighteen months acts giving full allegiance to the new sovereign. Everything relating to the ceremonial is already settled. From the political standpoint nothing will be changed. Prince Bismarck will not, however, go through the form of resigning. If the new emperor is obliged to remain in Italy the chancellor will undoubtedly have his present extended powers increased. In case the emperor is not well enough to meet the czar when he passes through Germany Prince William will meet the czar at the German frontier and accompany him while crossing German territory.

The Crown Prince's Health,

LONDON, Nov. 9.-Dr. Mackenzie telegraphs from San Remo as follows, regarding the condition of the German crown prince: "There has been a recurrence of the growth lower down in the threat. I am issuing an unfavorable bulletin."

Dr. Mackenzie states that a renewal of the discharge of pus from the crown prince's throat renders necessary a difficult and complicated cutting operation on the larynx.

THE GOVERNMENT TO CV OWN TELEGRAPH.

A Dozen Different Bills to be Introduced in Congress at the Coming Session-The Opposition That They Will Meet With. New Civil Service Rules.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.-A dozen ambitions statesmen are coming to the capitol with bills for the construction of government telegraph lines. These systems of postal telegraphs have been so successful in all the European countries where they have been tried that the argument in favor of the bals will be very strong. Of course with so much larger a country and population loss dense, the establishment of a system of telegraphs here by the government would be in the nature of experiment.

The general idea, however, is that the mail and telegraph might be so combined that telegrams to or from points not actually reached by the wires could be transferred by mail for the intervening distance between telegraph station and the point of origin or destination. The strong fight that will be made against the system, however, will be in the fact that it would add many thousands to the list of government employes, and bring up the army of office holders to two hundred thousand or perhaps a quarter of a million, giving the party in power a tremendous leverage in a political

It seems quite probable that when the advocates of the scheme come to talk it over they may be able to content themselves with some kind of an interstate bill for control of the present systems, something on the interstate commerce bill plan.

AN INDIAN WAR.

But a Fow short Hours Until the Red Ean is Exterminated.

VINITA. I. T., Nov. 9.—The greatest excitement prevails throughout the Cherokee nation. It is only a question of a few hours when the Cherokee will be pitted against his brother in a fight that will be short but destructive to the Indian of this nation, and of which will no doubt result in the opening up of this beautiful country to the settlement of the whites and the extermination of the red men. The trouble has been brewing for the last five months over the election of a chief. At the council yesterday Chief Bushyhead's term as chief expired. The new council not being organized, L. W. Bell became chief by virtue of being president of the senate, thus throwing for the time being, the government into the hands

of the Downing party.

The crowds that began to surround the council chamber at 9 o'clock kept growing larger and in the evening hundreds of excited Indians were watching the proceedings of their representatives, ready at any moment to engage in a fight. The whisky peddler is on the ground. If this is not dispensed with trouble will surely ensue. The council adjourned without accomplishing anything, both sides being determined that their candidate for chief should be seated. Great crowds are pouring into Tablequah from the country helping to swell the enraged populace. If the whisky can be kept from the crowd order will prevail, but if the Indians are allowed to get it no power can prevent a bloody conflict.

Plenty Goose Takes the War Path. CROW AGENCY, Mont., Nov. 9.-At Issue yesterday there were about 1,800 Indians Black Hawk and 100 people, including twenty-five warriors, have escaped from the camp and are still out. Plenty Goose, with 400 people, is expected soon. Capt. Moylan's troop of the Seventh cavalry and Capt. Dinmick's troop of the Ninth are in pursuit of the fleeing Indians. The rumor of an engagement at Reno Creek proves to he fal.'o. Doaf Bull, who escaped with the Indians, has surrendered with his following. Two Whistle was wounded in the breast and arm. He has been operated upon and will recover.

NewspaperARCHIVE®.

DEATH TRAP COMPLETED.

THE WORK FINISHED ON THE ANAR-CHISTS' GALLOWS.

Everything Ready for the Execution of the Sentence of Death-Governor Oglesby Has Said He Will Do Nothing to Prevent the Hanging.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.-The ring of the hammers and the noise of carpenter work in the jail have ceased and the grim machines of death are completed. The gallows are in the basement and have undergone a thorough overhauling. One old gallows will hold three persons and the other has been changed to hold four.

Everything was quiet around the county jail this morning, and the officers on guard in and about the building had an easier time of it than for several days past. Quite a number of friends of the various prisoners were on hand at the usual visiting hour, but they were notified that the sheriff had issued orders abrogating all general visiting privileges until Monday of next week Many of the visitors, who had brought with them baskets of clothes and changes of linen, were greatly disappointed, but there was no appeal from the decision, and they were compelled to return home.

The seven condemned men who, under the sentence of the law, have but three days of life remaining to them, were late in arising and especially on the part of Spies and Parsons there was a total absence of that cheerfulness of spirits which they have previously exhibited after a good night's rest. At e o'clock a bill of fare from the Revere house restaurant was taken from cell to cell and each prisoner was permitted to select what he wanted for the morning meal. Half an hour later the food was brought in, the cell doors were thrown wide open and each man's meal was spread upon his table. All of them ate something, but Spies was the only one that gave evidence of a hearty appetite.

When the attack upon the viands had concluded the prisoners, with the exception of Lingg were taken into the adjoining corridor for a brief spell of exercise. Two stalwart turnkeys walked on each side of each man and they were strictly forbidden to talk to each other. Fifteen minutes were thus occupied. Then the men were returned to their cells, all except Fischer, who seated himself in the barber's chair. By some oversight the turnkey failed to stand guard over the chair. An open razor was lying upon the shelf beneath the looking-glass and when the barber walked over to the water faucit some thirty feet away, and excellent opportunity was afforded the condemned man to seize the weapon to use it with instant effect upon his jugular. The little knot of reporters held their breath and pressed their faces to the railing, but Fischer, with his eyes upon the weapon, sat as motionless as a corpse until the barber returned. Meanwhile his wife had been admitted to the jail and after the operation had been concluded, he was permitted to talk to her through the netting of the cage as of old, except that a turnkey stood at his right hand and listened to everything that passed.

Nina Van Zandt, who looked even more care worn and depressed than yesterday, came in with the hope of being able to gaze at her August through nine feet of space and two barred doors, and she was lifted to the seventh heavon when her alleged husband was brought down stairs and was ailowed to talk with her under the same surveillance applied to Fischer. The latter's wife brought with her a baskot filled with clean under-clothing, and after it had been carefully shaken out and examined it was taken to his cell. None of the rest of the prisoners had any visitors, and it is said that Mrs. Parsons has declared that she will make no further effort to see her husband, preferring to consider him as dead from this on.

When the reporters were about to leave,

Caref Jailor Folz decided to make a search of Lingg's cell. The bomb maker was brought out into the cage and ordered to take off his coat and boots. These were exammed, and then a couple of day watchmen went through the remainder of his apparel, Lings meanwhile regarding them with a demoniac smile, While Jailor Folz was looking over the interior of the cell. Every nook and corner was searched, every but of paper examined, but nothing of a dangerous character was found, and Folz contented bimself with confiscating a couple of alarm clocks, which were about the only portable things of any weight that remained in the place. While the s arch was going on Lingg walked up and down outside, tossing a few dimes from one hand to the other, and ever and anon casting the most fiendish glances at those who were watching him in the other enclosure. Once he caught. sight of Engel peering through the bars of his cell, and greeted him with a "Good morning" in German, His fellow Anarchist made no audable raply. After he had been returned to his ceil Lingg continued to pace up and down for some time, until finally he dropped on his cot and buried his face in the pillow.

Ten baskets of grapes, addressed to the condemned men were received at the jail last night. They came from the Put-in Bay vineyards of John Brown, jr., son of the historic Brown. The officials this morning decided that if the prisoners wanted grapes they could get them via the restaurant, and the baskets of fruit will be given to the relatives if they choose to take them.

Yesterday afternoon a story that ten more bombs had been found in a West Side foundry, gained circulation and created a general sensation. On investigation it was found to be a canard.

Inspector Bonfield, of the police department, is disgusted with the leading citizens, who he says "have no strength of mind, and who knock each other down in an effort to get to the front and sign petitions through fear that their property will be lost to them in case of a hanging."

He added that the finding of bombs in Lingg's cell would only make the people sign petitions faster. The inspector grew rather warm in an interview, and thought that none of them would be hanged and that all would go to the penitentiary.

What Governor Ogleaby Said.

WATERLOO, Iowa, Nov. 9. - Ex-Governor Sherman, of this state, recently said: "I met Governor Oglesby at Rock Island, Ill., during the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in October, 1886. The governor, Gen. Tuttle and I were in conversation one day, when I said to the governor, referring to the Anarchists:

"They will come before you with a petition to save their necks." "Well," replied the governor, emphatically, "it won't do them a bit of good to

come to me."

Houses Wrecked by a Freight Train. WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 9.-At Wollsboro, Brook county, sixteen nules north of this city on the line of the Pan-Handle road, at 3 p. m. yesterday, a freight train left the track and crashed into two houses, occupied respectively by John and Joseph Murphy, crushing both houses and seriously wounding John Murphy and two of his children.

BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

DIVERS' WORK UPON THE CARGO OF THE STEAMSHIP OREGON.

A Badly Shattered Vessel-Difficult Conditions for Work-How Men Toil at Twenty Fathoms Deep and Are Sometimes Paralyzed.

Mr. I. J. M. Merritt, Jr., son of Capt. Merritt of the Coast Wrecking company, by whom the salvage was effected, narrating the story of the divers' work on the Oregon, the other day, said:

"The Oregon lay in twenty fathoms of water. There is a popular idea that the agitation of the sea by storms is quite a shallow effect. But it doesn't take much of a storm to make itself felt sixty feet down, where the Oregon lay, as our livers were fully satisfied. And, though it was possible to see dimly outside the hull, the darkness in the hold was perfect, so that the difficulties under which the divers worked were great. Nevertheless, it did not take them long to find out that the Oregon was a very badly shattered vessel.

"The salvage of the cargo of the Oregon was one of the greatest pieces of work of the kind ever performed not so much on account of the depth of the water as because of the locality and the steady continuance of the work, often under exceedingly adverse circumstances. Lots of divers go down twenty fathoms for a few minutes at a time on some quick job, but staying down at that depth and working is quite a different matter. Some of our divers stayed down fortyfive and even sixty minutes, but the usual time was from thirty to forty minutes. As a rule, we did not allow them to stay down as long as they wished to after they had become a customed to the work, for there was always the danger that if a man was too long subjected to the pressure of sixty to sixty-two pounds to the square inch-that had to be maintained at that depth-it might break him all up for several days.

CASES OF PARALYSIS.

"'How break him up?" Well, it seemed to paralyze them. Sometimes a man would come up with no control at all of an arm or a leg It would hang as if dead. In a few days it would come all right, but the sensation, while it lasted, must have been rather disquieting. Then, when there was not actual paralysis of one or more limbs there were apt to be sharp pains and aches. Some of the men who started in diving there could not stand the work and had to give it up, but those who stuck to it seemed to grow accustomed to it, and did not complain at all after a little while. But they were an exceptionally good lot of men. and we took the best possible care of them. When a man would come up and his helmet and armor were taken off, he would be thoroughly rubbed all over, walked up and down the deck for a little bit, get a good drink of brandy, and then be laid down to sleep for an hour, when he would be quite fresh and ready to go down again. Two would go down while one was resting. "We had altogether fourteen divers

when we started, but half a dozen of them could not stand the work, and our average force of divers was eight. They worked in two separate and entirely distinct expeditions, each of which had a schooner to operate from, and there was also a steamer to take care of and tend them. When the weather was so violent that it was impossible to work on the wreck the steamer would tow the schooners into Fire Island inlet to wait for more propitious skies. But the distance was so great, involving so much loss of time in going to and fro, that we only left our ground when the necessity was most imperative. Often we took in cargo when the schooners were pitching and rolling with such violence in the angry waves that they were taking water over their rails on alternate sides at every roll. Perhaps we even took some desperate chances, but we had to do so or suffer interminable delays. As it was, we have had to lose as much as three weeks at a stretch, waiting for a change

in the weather. FAIRLY SWARMED WITH FISH,

"Sharks? Oh, yes, we saw sharks there, but they did not make any trouble. Of course it makes a man feel a little uncomfortable away down in the sea, to have a great shadow gliding over him and know that it is made by a huge ravenous fish, that could bite him in two if it dared and considered it worth while. But the sharks are more afraid of the divers than the divers are of the sharks. A real diver isn't afraid of a shark. Only the divers who dive about gin mills have the terrible shark experiences. Aside from shacks, the water about the Oregon wreak fairly swarmed with fish, There were myriads of them; good big ones and excellent eating too, as we found, but I don't remember their names.

"'Accidents? No. With experienced skill, conscientious care, and intelligence in conducting diving operations they need not be attended with any more danger of accident-or not much more at least-than any heavy work on land. Our powerful air pumps, driven by steam, forced the air into tanks, whence it was admitted to the divers' hose by a nicely regulated system of gauges nd cocks that controlled the pressure to a nicety, and that was all under the care of experienced and very careful men, in whom the divers below had the utmost confidence. It is a great help to a diver to have his mind clear of all anxiety about what is going on up at the pumps. He knows then that all he has to look out for is to take care that his hose and life line do not get entangled and that he does not himself get jammed among the cargo. Very often we had to have one man on deck to attend to the hose and life line of another at work in the hold five fathoms below, to see that the strong current did not sweep them away to where they would be entangled and perhaps injured. There were hand air pumps as well as the steam ones, connected up and ready for action at any moment if anything should happen, and the pressure was always carefully regulated according to the depth at which the divers were accurate, knowledge of their movements being transmitted by signals on the life line. No signals except for air are ever sent by the hose .-- New York

A Music Master's Reply.

One Gordon, a vocalist of the last century, rashly accused Handel of accompanying badly, and added that he would jump upon the harpsichord and smash it if the composer did not change his style. "Let me know when you vill do dat," said the Sanon master, "and I vill advertise it. I am sure more beoble vill come

to see you shump den vill come to hear you sing!"—The Argonaut. The Canadian Pacific Railway is building five miles of snowsheds for the Rocky mountains at a cost of \$1,500,000.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

A SHORT STORY ABOUT & DOG MISER WHO HOARDED MONEY.

Description of Plants That First Entrap and Then Kill Flies and Beetles-How a Merry Owl Spent the Whole Night

Numbered with other strange plants are the sundews or fly catching plants. There are two sorts of sundews, one with round leaves on a long stalk; the other with leaves that. are spoon shaped. The round leaves usually lie flat upon the ground, while the long leaves raise themselves into more or less erect attitudes,



PLANTS THAT CATCH FLIES.

In both kinds the leaves are covered all over with what for convenience we may compare to crimson hairs, but which are not hairs, being too thick and fleshy, each of which is tipped with a tiny knob. This knob is surrounded with a clear sticky fluid like gum. This gum the flies and small moths mistake for honey. But, alas! when they alight in search of the honey they find only a death trap. When the poor insect finds out its mistake and attempts to move off, the sticky substance holds it down. The more it struggles the worse becomes its condition, All the knobs on their hair like stalks raise themselves and slowly bending over the poor fly, cover him with their stickiness. Not only have all the knobs bent over and got their captive into the middle of the leaf, but the leaf itself raises its edges so as to form a hollow in the center. Into this hollow will now be poured out an acid fluid, which will soften and dissolve the poor beetle, all but the harder parts of his shelly coat, and then the leaf will absorb this beetle soup and the whole plant will be nourished by it,

How Wooden Spools are Made.

Golden Days tells how wooden spools are made: Birch wood is preferred. The birch is first sawed into sticks four or five feet long and seven-eighths of an inch to three inches square, according to the size of the spool to be produced. These sticks are thoroughly seasoned. They are sawed into short blocks, and the blocks are dried in a hot air kiln. At the time they are sawed a hole is bored through them. One whirl of the little block against sharp knives, shaped by a pattern, makes the spools at the rate of one a second.

A small bey feeds the spool machine, simply placing the blocks in a spout, and throwing out the knotty or defective stock. The machine is automatic, but cannot do the sort ing. The spools are revolved rapidly in drums, and polish themselves. For some purposes they are dyed yellow, red or black. They are made in hundreds of shapes and

When one sees on a spool of thread "100 ! I'm see to Ricks & Rro. yards" or "200 yards," these words do not signify that the thread has been measured, but that the spool has been gauged, and is supposed to contain so much thread.

A Dog Miser,

A California exchange is responsible for the following story: Dandie was very intelligent and frequently received money to buy his own bread from the baker's. But Dandie received more money than his needs called for, and so he took to hoarding it. This ins master discovered in consequence of the dog appearing one lay with a Lreakfast roll when it was known that no one had given him any neoney. Suspicion aroused, search was made i& the room where the dog slept. Dandie apreared quite unconcerned until his bed was tearched, when he seized the servant by her gown and tried to drug her away, and became so violent that his master had to hold him. Seven pennies were found hidden in the bed. Dandie did not forego his saving propensities even after this; but he exhibited a great dislike afterward for the servant who had discovered his hoard, and in Inture was careful to select a different place of concealment.

An Elephant's Memory.

Some twelve years ago, an elephant belonging to a circus found itself at Hythe, in Kent. While passing a shop in town the tradesman good naturedly gave it a meal of potatoes. Some months since the same elephant returned to Hythe. About 4 o'clock on a fine summer morning it escaped from its quarters in the show, and visited the old shop. Finding it closed, the wise beast lifted the door from its hinges, and then leisurely helped itself bountifully to apples, potatoes, and other good things. Having either satisfied its appetite or cleared out the stock, it bent its steps homeward, when it was met by its keeper, who had started in search of it. On the following morning, at the same hour, it tried to repeat the visit, but its intentions were balked by the keeper's vigilance.

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DR. A. E. ELLIOTT will make visits as follows; Massillon, Hotel Courad, Second Thursday in each month. Navarre, Reed House, First Thursday of each month. Akron, Hotel Buchtel, Fourth Thursday in each month. Wer Separate waiting rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Write for illustrated pamph-

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PENSIONS!

With the Bottist, ate Assistant Chief of the Western Division, i. s. Pension Office, is now engaged at the prosection of peresion and all other safdier efairms.

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Hon I: W Towns and, at Illinois flon C G Matson, of Indiana, Hon E N Morral, of Kunsas, Hon Hos Ryan, of Kansas, Hon Hos Ryan, of Kansas, Hon D B Henderson, of Iowa, Hon James Luiza, of Nebraska Hon I's Struble, of Iowa.

CHAPMAN.

The Suppo shaft at Dablin is now going alicad in pretty good shape again, the rock being much deeper than was anticipated.

Our election got pretty exciting at times, and we are told wound up in the evening with a set-to. This precinct gave Foral.er 8 majority. McBride carried it by 7 votes, last year had 29 majority, showing a decrease of 22. John C. Welty, Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney, received 28 majority, while our old friend, Captain Dick Crawford, took the poll in the morning, and kept it all day, getting the highest vote on either ticket, downing Leininger to the tune of 30 majority. Good enough for our back woods preeinct. The Democrats have offered to trade anything to save McBride, and succeeded to some extent, but not what | future they expected. We had, as usual, some stay-at-home Republicans, and the gone to Massillon to be with their daughproper effort for getting them out was not applied.

WAIFS FROM WESTERN STARK.

W. J. Hassler attends school at Palton. On Monday next A. M. Oberlin leaves for Mt. Union.

Mr. Alfred Theilkas and Harvey Weir at Smithville, O.

Prof. C. F. Balfour has organized a class in vocal music at Stands'.

E. E. Oberlin has leased the Bammerlin farm, in the vicinity of Sippo.

The West Lebanon literary society will begin its winter series of weekly meetings, on Friday evening.

Shanckion, Douglass & Co., have moved their portable saw mill from Marshallville, O., to near East Greenville.

Mt.J. Spinsbury, of Elton, expects to remove to his own farm, two miles north of the village, in a few weeks.

Mr. Christian Camp has bought a varuable farm some distance east of Navaire, and will remove there next

Dr. D. H. McMillen, of West Lebauon, has instrument from an extended tour over the west, including Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. He is interested in real estatelin lown.

NAVARRE.

Doe Myers is happy, it is only a girl. Joe O Ponnel is home on a visit to his parents.

J. J. Grant, of Canton, was in town Saturday on business.

Master Bob Wilkins, or Beach City, is visiting the Watts family.

Mrs. Jno. Longley spent last week in

Canton with her sister, Mrs. Peters. Navarre is to have a lecture course

consisting or six rectures.

Sunday with her mother on High street, | jority by several thousand, are at least

her daughter, Mrs. David Overholtz. Mrs. Joe Linn went to Massillon Sunday to see her daughter, Miss Jennie,

who is on the sick list. Sylvester Hensel, who has been working in Fostoria, is here on a visit, but

will return this week. Miss Malone and Miss Anna Pocock, of Newcomerstown, are the guests of

Miss Maggie Poc

The U. B. Sunday school have announced an entertainment and treat for the children on Unistmus eve.

Squire Barnett has improved the appearance of his residence by a coat of piecemeal, and sometimes without regard paint.

music at the Opera rink Thursday evening.

The Misses Plant and Lomady, of Massillon, have opened a dress-making room above Brown's tin store.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Pocock, of Clyde, after a week's visit, returned to their home accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. D.

Pocock, of this place. Mr. Dan Richards and family have moved to Nebraska. Their many lie rights, pleasure or convenience. Let friends wish them success in their new

Mrs. Kibby, an aged lady, is getting up a class to teach dress cutting. So far

success has crowned her efforts. Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Snively have returned from the east

The circulation of THE INDEPENDENT

these days is something immense. will be here all or next week.

Mr. J. L. Calp is authorized to collect

subscriptions for THE DAILY INDEPEND-The town pump is broken, and many

are the dissappointed ones who go away without the refreshing draught. Won't some of the "city dads" please mend it?

Mrs. Chas. Diedler, of Fremont, who has been sojourning with her son-inlaw and family, is now with her daughter, Mrs. Jim Wertzbaugher, near Massillon.

Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Ne-

ELTON.

The literary society at West Lebanon will be held every Friday night

Relatives from Summit county visited Wesley Harrold's, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Boughman were called to Doylestown Saturday, by the death of an aged aunt of the latter. On Saturday night, a large party was

entertained at the hospitable home of Mr. William Stahl, near West Lebanon, Mr. Ezra Gosaman, a former resident of Oberlin, now in the employ of Mark

Thompson, was in Elton Friday. Missionary meeting at the McFarren church, last Sunday night. The topic for discussion was, "Chinese Religion"

Politicians are very active now. A little more zeal earlier in the campaign would be well to remember in the

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hollinger have ter, whose children are down with diph-

The brother of Rev. Mark Beck, an honorable from Nevada, and his sister, from Burbank, O., are his guests this

The marriage of Mr. James Klingel was a surprise to many. It is not strange started to school an Monday of this week | that he should desire to better his condition, having lived alone so long. Mr. Peter Kouth and family will move

in the spring to the Albright farm, now owned by Adam Burkholder. We are sorry to have them leave.

Messrs, Sam and J. W. Warwick spent Sunday at the paternal domicile, the former having returned from Mt. Union. the latter from the Forest City, to remain until the election.

We are very sorry to state that Mrs. George McFarren's condition is critical It is sincerely hoped that in the counsel of the four wise physicians, some new remedy may be decided upon that will restore her to health.

On Thursday the two-months-old child of an Italian named Chalamuche, in some way got a pin, similar to those with "Darling," or "Baby," into its throat. In trying to get it out it was pushed arther, and when Dr. McMillan came he worked several hours to get the pin out, but the little sufferer was too far gone to rally. and died soon after the operation.

A SENSIBLE WRITER

who Wantsu Board of Improvement. Mr. Enrion: While it may be convenient, and fun for us, the good people of Massillon to have a city engineer with whom it is our privilege to find fault, and use as a scape-goat upon whom we may east our own sins and short comings in regard to sundry public matters, yet it is probably neither very funny nor agreeable to Mr. Miller, Mrs. Christ Baatz, of Massillon, spent though so long as we remain in the ma-Mrs. Lenhart, of Wilmot, is visiting on the safe side. And while the system of numbering houses may not be fairly understood, nor his lines run to suit the unprofessional eyes of all, or while his grades may have been modified at the dictation of some easy going councilman to suit the pet ideas of obstinate neighbors, Mr. Editor, it seems to this writer, that his suggestion in regard to having a board of public improvement established is a good one.

The personnel of the council being changed from year to year, the ideas or projects of one is not always followed by its successor, and so the works of improvement are not carried forward progressively—not systematically, but by to correct principles or true economy The Navarre orchestra furnished the hillocks and in hollows; streets not graded to meet the requirements of the natural water shed; the middle of streets over laid with gravel, in some instances without removing the mud, so that from year to year there has been a gradual accumulation, which has raised them higher than the curbing, disfiguring their proportions by too severe a rounding up, and to the detriment of property on either side in consequence. Not only that, but the lines of streets have been encroached upon by private citizens in the construction of fences, and in the erection of buildings thereon, without the least regard to pubus take Mr. Miller's suggestion into serious consideration.

A FARMERS'.INSTITUTE

To be Held in Massillon, November 25 and 26.

The Stark County Agricultural Society has concluded to hold a farmers' institute in this city, under the patronage of the Walter S. Baidwin and his company State board, on Friday and Saturday, November 25 and 26.

On Friday Prof. J. W. McGregor, Prof. T. R. Carseadon, of Keyser, W. Va., and A. A. Graham, secretary of the centennial commission, will lecture; and on Saturday Prof. H. A. Weber, Prof. Car-

scadon, and Prof. N. S. Townsend.

The choice of subjects upon which these gentlemen will lecture is left to each locality. The lists of the different instructors are as follows:

Prof. Carseadon. "The Dairy." "Facility of the Massillon, O., October 21st, 1887.

19-3t W. H. McCALL, Sceretary.

Prof. Carscadon, "The Dairy," "Ensilage," "Silo;" Prof. McGregor, "Some mi-takes that Moses did not make,""The Mr. and Mrs. Ed Swan left Navarre | Tenant System," "The Nobility of Toil," Monday. They will visit friends in "Economy in the Management of Farms," "Modern Civilization," "Co-operative braska, reaching their home in Salt Lske City about the holidays.

Mrs. Welch, who was called to Columbas by the illness of her niece, returned to her home in Sedgwick, Kansas, last week, after a visit of a few days with her daughter, Mrs. L. G. Graves, of this place.

Agriculture, "Monopoly, "Home Life on a Farm," A. A. Graham, "The Founding of Ohio," "The Material Progress of Ohio;" Prof. Weber, "Convenient Fertilizers," Convenient Fertilizers," Darrying, "Treatment of Manures," Prof. Townsend, "How to Keep Farm Animals Healthy," "What does the Farm Need," "The Value of Veterinary Sciplace.

Canal Fulton, two miles northwest of North Lawrence. The improvements are, two good frame houses, one just new with eight commodious room and a cellar, two barns, one 45x90 ft, the other 20x40 ft, and necessary out buildings; apple other 20x40 ft, and necessary out buildings; apple of the form of Choice fruit springs of their water in door yard; running water in some of the fields. The improvements are situated on different parts of the farm so that it can be divided, and will be offered reasonably. Terms Need," "The Value of Veterinary Sciplace."

Noc. Townsend, "How to Keep Farm Need," "The Value of Veterinary Sciplace."

Noc. Townsend, "How to Keep Farm Need," "The Value of Veterinary Sciplace."

Noc. Townsend, "How to Keep Farm Need," "The Value of Veterinary Sciplace."

Noc. Townsend, "Farmers' Clubs." braska, reaching their home in Salt Agriculture,""Monopoly,""Home Life on

CONGRESSIONALPROGRAM

WHAT IS LIABLE TO OCCUR AT THE COMING SESSION.

A Struggle Promised for the Labor Vote. What Shall Be Done With the Treasury Surplus? - A Compromise Proceeding May Answer the Question-Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 .- Now that election is over, the members of congress begin to come in. As they arrive they discuss the coming session and its probabilities and duties. They are all agreed upon one thingthat it is to be one of great political activity. The various party managers and party forces are doubtless to play a very active and important part in the operations of the session. From the very start there is to be a

The manauvers for party advantage, always numerous and carefully planned, will be more than usually numerous and more carefully planned than usual. There will be not only the fight between parties. but the struggle to capture the labor vote, the temperance vote and everything else of this character.

One fight with which the session will begin will be that for the seat of Carlisle. The Labor people are thoroughly determined in the support of Thobe, and the Republicans are, of course, encouraging them in it. They see in it, if admirably managed, opportunity to create intense feeling against the Democratic party among the members of the Labor party, which Thobe represents. There is a strong d sposition on the part of the Republican longers to support Thobe in his contest, in the hope that such a course may bring the labor element closer to the Republican party. The Democrats, of course, see this, but just how they can go back on Mr. Carlisle, their leader, to keep friendly with the Labor party, they do not

understand. As to the real work of the session. Of course the subject to be most prominent is, how to get rid of the surplus. The accumulations of last month are sixteen millions, and go on piling up month after month. "What will be done with this question?" It is something that every member of congress asks, and none can answer. Some of them express the belief that a tariff reduction measure may pass. A large proportion, however, are of opinion that a compromise measure, removing the tobacco tax and making a slight reduction in the tariff may be the best thing. Indeed, if the friends of a reduction on tobacco stand together in demanding this they will be able to secure it. Unless this is granted them it looks as though there might be a repetition of the experiences of last congress on this question. It seems, however, that the necessities of the case must pash congress into some action this time, for the surplus revenue goes on piling up at the rate or haif a million a day. Either the revenue must be reduced or the treasury department authorized to pay it

out in some way. It is not improbable that congress, when it meets and finds a clamor for a means or getting the money out of the treasury, may authorize the purchase of bonds at a premum as a temperary relief, for of course that body would not feel equal to the task of acting promptly on the revenue reluction

A strong effort will be made this session to restore to the various states the war lax paid by them. A decision of the supreme of Louisiana, Missesuppi and Aldrama cotain funds due from selo or swamp lands, which funds had been withhold and credited against the unpaid war tax of those states. There have now been three decisions of the highest courts which have restored to the southern states a portion of the money which had been withheld from them upon this tax account. Now that the courts are restoring to the southern states the little share of the war tax which the government had pressed from them the demand for a return of the tax paid by the northern states will be renewed, probably with suc-

It is evident that a hard fight will be made in favor of a government telegraph system, but not so certain that it will be successful. On the contrary, the indications are that the addition 50,000 government employes to the already large list of those under party control in the government service may induce the ambitious statesmen to content themselves with an inter-state telegraph bill, which shall control rates to a certain ex-

Of course, there will be the usual flood of worthy and many unworthy measures, which of course will go the way of all such measures in other congresses. There will doubtless be a good-sized river and harbor bill, and there will be a fight for goodsized appropriations all around, in view of the plethora in the treasury.

Result of an Election Row. CINCINNATI, Nov. 10 .- John Ryan, agod twenty-seven, a cigarmaker living at Eim and Findlay streets, surrendered himself at Bremen street station, this morning, and confessed to having kicked Frank Elfort in a fight over politics Tuesday. Elfort is in a serious condition.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a fee to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order. Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad

cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics. But Green's August Flower has done

wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their means and be happy.

Remember:—Is no happiness without health. But Green's August Flower

brings health and happiness to the dyspep-Ask your druggist for a bottle. Sev enty-five cents.

Farm for Sale. Bound for Tennessee.

A good farm containing 110 acres of land, ten acres of timber land, situated in Baughman town ship. Wayne county, O., 3 miles southwest of Canal Fullon, two miles northwest of North Law-

Our Toy Soldiery. Washington, Nov. 10.-Adjt. Gen. Drum,

in his annual report to the secretary of war, states that the steadily increasing interest manifested by the militia of the states is evidenced by the high percentage of attend ance at the annual encampments and the generally excellent military spirit of the troops. With the liberal increase of the an propriation in a le at the last session of cogress for the to militia, is in ear estly hopen that the state militar authorities will, by an increased allowan of ammunition, foster and develop the effiency of the rank and file in target firing.

He recommends the establishment duri. encampment of an officers' school for i. struction in battalion drill and the admin. tration of a post. He also suggests the advantage of holding weekly, during the winter months, a non-commissioned officers' school (the captain as instructor) for instruction in company drills, the duties of guards and sentinels, and the administra-tion of a company. Young officers of the army could be spared during the winter to report to the adjutant generals of states, on application of governors, to aid instruction of both officers and non-commissioned

What Henry George Says.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Henry George says the United Labor party has met its Bull Run, not its Waterloo. Victory in the end is certain. The result proves that there are 35,000 men in New York who cannot be seduced away from a principle.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold to competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cano. Royal Bakisa Powders. Colo Wall St. N. 5-18-2-2-2-mc-orimi

Ass guee's Sale.

In pursuance of the order of Probate Court of Sorrk county, Ohio, I will ther for sule at public auction, an Sounday, the 26th day of November, A: D., 1887, at one o'clock, p. m., on the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Massilton, county of Stark, and state of Ohio, and being a part of fractional section minimum. ofto, and being a part of fractional section number seven 71 for township ten (10) and range nine (9), honested as follows: Beginning at a post at the enth-east corner of a lot formerly owned by Schamus Hathaway, known as the stone quarry lot, and running thence east twenty-seven (27) peaches to the post; thence N. 2813° E. twenty (20) perches to the post; thence N. 2813° E. twenty (20) perches to a post rear what was formerly Isaac Taylor's mill race; thence N. 513° W. forteen (11) perches; thence N. 75½° W. forteen (17) perches; thence N. 75½° W. forteen (14) perches; thence west twelve and one half (12) perches; thence south with land formerly owned by A. Smith eighteen (18) perches; thence east twelve and one half (12½) perches; thence south twenty-three and one-half (23½) perches to the place of beginning, containing seven acres of land more or less, and being the same premises conveyed by Sherif' Altekruse to John Jacobs by deed dated October 20, A. D. 1880.

Appraised at \$3,800. Terms cash on day of sale.

R. W. McCAUGHEY,
Assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of Leonard Bammerlin.
October 26, 1887.

Legal Notice.

Georgia A. Texter, whose residence is unknown, is notified that Walter Texter did, on the 22d day of October, 1887, file his petition in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas within and for the County of Stark, and State of Ohio, charging the said Georgia A. Texter with wilful absence for three years past, and asking that he may be divorced from said Georgia A. Texter, and that he be allowed the custody of their minor child; which petition will stand for hearing on the 12th day of December, 1887.

WALTER TEXTER,
By R. A. Pinn, his Attorney.
Dated this 26th day of October, 1887.

H. F. OEHLER'S Cash **S**tore

HEADQUARTERS FOR



House Furnishing Goods.

Roofiing & Spouting Promptly attended to.

ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S Extract of Meat

and insist on no other being substituted for it.

N. B.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's signature in blue across

Sold by Grocers, Storekeepers and Druggists

WORK FOR ALL. Permanent employment getic men and women everywhere. \$50 a neck and all expenses paid. Samples worth \$5 and tul, particulars free. Address P. O. VIOK. Wile to-day.

A FATAL BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

Fall of a Structure Spanning the Maumes.

day afternoon the bridge across the Maumee, at Waterville, fell with a loud crash, carrying down with it a dozon men. Only ten minutes before the accident the dozen men employed by John Snyder, of Defiance, the contractor who has a contract with the county commissioners to tear down the rotten structure, commenced their work with axes and saws. A few blows weakened the timbers and prepared the way for the terrible accident. The span which fell was 170 feet in length. The timbers were thrown and scattered in every conceivable manner and shape. When the men felt the bridge sinking with them they tried to escape by running, but could not succeed in getting off from the falling structure, and were

The first man fished out from the debris was John Jeffers, of Ironville, aged thirtyfive. His legs were broken and his back crushed. He died shortly after being removed to the village. It was a sad sight to see his wife and three children, who are dependent upon him for support, when the accident was announced. Mrs. Jeffers is completely prostrated by the shock.

Byrne Burds was injured in the head and shoulders. His skull was crushed in and he may not recover. He lives at Mau-

C. E. Roland, of Grand Rapids, sustained severe injuries to his hips and shoulders. His injuries are severe, but may not prove

The others who are injured are Henry English, Al Colwell and J. Showers, and one workman whose name could not be learned. They will probably recover, although all have sustained very serious in-

juries. Fell On a Red Hot Stove.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 10. - Maggie Scott, a four-year-old child, living with her parents at 183 West Third street, was badly burned about 6 o'clock last evening. She was standing on a chair in the kitchen looking at her mother, who was cooking supper. The latter left the room for some purpose and while she was absent the girl reached over to look in a pot, and losing her balance fell over the red hot stove. The mother heard the child's cries and ran into the kitchen, finding the little one lying on top of the stove on her stomach. The mother, who became frantic at the sight, snatched the little girl from nor horrible position. She was frightfully burned about the chest and abdomen, the flish being literally roasted and falling to pieces. Dr. McGuire was called in and did what he could to alleviate the sufferings of the little one. He pronounced her condition very critical, with little or no hope of recovery.

Directors of the B. & O. Meet. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10.-The regular monthly meeting of the Baltimore & Ohio directors was held to-day. Mr. William F. Burns presided. Secator A. P. Gorman, who was appointed as state director, qualified and took his seut. The report of the earnings and expenses for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1887, was submitted and approved and will be submitted to the stockholders on November 21. The revenues for the year were in round numbers \$20,600,000, and the net earnings \$6,-500,000. A full explanation of the transaction with the Drexel Morgan syndicate was made to the board, and likewise an explanation of the consolidated mortgage which is to be executed to secure the consolidated mortgage bonds. This mortgage was not ready for presentation to the board. It will be submitted for final action at the meeting on November 21.

Hanged Their Men for Spite.

mystery about the whole affair.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 10. -In an interview with the sheriff of Jackson county, who lives near the section of Roane country where Rev. Ryan was murdered last month. he said that the men who lynched Coon and Duffs composed a gang which has been fighting the Duffs for years, owing to the fact that they assisted the United States marshal in making arrests to break up the moonshiners, to which it is alleged that the lynchers belong. Every effort is being made to bring the lynchers to justice, and the people are divided into two factions. The impression in Roane and Jackson counties is that Ryan was murdered by others than they who were lynched. There is one thing certain, and that is there is a great

SUMNER, Ill., Nov. 10.—The supreme court decision reversing Judge Jones' ruling in the Petty township case causes great excitement in Lawrence county. Its origin was an attempt to build a new court house in Lawrenceville. Last fall's election included a proposition to issue bonds. The returns from Petty township consisted of merely the blank form. The township was thrown out by the circuit court deciding the election in favor of the bonds and unseatng Adams, the county clerk. The old court house was torn down and Lawrence will probably be without one for several years.

A County Without a Court House.

Twelve Men Injured. Tolebo, O., Nov. 10 . - At 4 o'clock Monthrown a distance of fifty feet or more.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government, Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr. Price's the only baking powder that does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. So.d only in cans,

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

CREAM

The Correct Time

There are very few men who do not aride themselve. n always having the correct time; and wonderful and delicate mechanisms are devised to enable them to do so. But the more delicate a chronometer is made, the more subject it becomes to derangement and unless it be kept always perfectly clean it soon loses its usefulness. What woder then, that the human machine—so much more delicate and intricate than any work of Man—should require to be kept thoroughly cleansed. The liver is the main spring of this complex structure, and on the impuirties left in the blood by a disordered liver, depend most of the ills that flesh is heir to. Even consumption (which is lung scrofula,) is traceable to the imperfect action of this organ. Kidney diseases, skin discases, sick beadache, heart disease, dropsy and a long catalogue of grave maladies have their origin in a torpid, or sluggish liver. Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, by establishing a

FOR SALE—49, Alaron street A Pleasantly Located

healthy, normal action of the liver, acts

as a cure and preventive of these diseases.

Dwelling House,

One Story, containing Six Rooms, Large Yard, well improved; and

Choice Fruit Trees, now bearing.

GOOD BARN

In the Rear.

GODFRED DANNER.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass. C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous

sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused

by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would

crack open and bleed. He tried various prep-

arations without aid; finally took Hood's Sar-

Hood's Sarsaparilla

saparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well." "My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.

Successors to J. V. R. Skinner and Skinner & Weirich.

In its new home in the Independent Building, No. 20, East Main street, the Independent Company has massed together a large stock of books, stationery, wall paper, and all other things properly included in these lines. An important branch of the business is the subscription department. In its dual capacity as a heavy newsdealer, and publisher of a daily and weekly journal, the Independent Company is prepared to take subscriptions for any publication in the world upon terms which cannot be duplicated. Please bear this in mind. The particular attraction in the retail department, at present, is a collection of etchings and engravings, the most of them artists' proofs. The stock is one such as can rarely be seen outside of New York, and has been visited by hundreds. A pleasant afternoon may be spent in looking at them, and all are welcome to do so whether intending to become purchasers or not.

CITY LIVERY.

SALE

AND

PETER GRIBBLE, Propr., Cor. Mill and Plum Sts., Massillon, O. All calls promptly answered. Telephone No. 77. Your patronage is solicited.

My aim is to give satisfaction and fair prices. West MASSILLON COAL

P. SONNHALTER & CO., Prop'rs,

Miners of the finest quality of Massillon coal, best quality of Massillon lump and pure nut for cook stove use. Coarse and fine slack for base burners

City Officeat C. Warth's Grocery, City Agent and Collector, West Main Street. City Telephone 28. CHRIS, LUCIUS. Bank Telephone8

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NewspaperARCHIVE®.

THE TOP FLOOR LODGER.

MUSINGS OF THE TENANT OF THE SMALL ROOM.

How the People of Small Means and Independent Minds are Lodged in a Great City - Demand for Furnished

"Gentlemen on the top floor, look out for paint."

This was the notice pinned, in big letters, on the wall of the front hall that attracted a young disciple of Schopenhauer as he entered a house given over to the occupation of small rooms by young men, and then ascended to a coffin shaped dingy receptacle, containing an iron bedstead and haggard washstand, called his room. He sat down on the iron bound trunk and meditated upon the notice he

He knew well that it meant a smell of raw paint and an upturned house for a couple of weeks. He knew the sign would next warn occupants of his own floor to look out for the oily and adhesive mixture, and that so it would work down stairs. He knew that it meant preparation for the winter reception of similarly situated young men, but who had been more lucky in getting away for the summer. He could prophesy to a day when the buxon landlady would inform him that the time of summer prices was over, and that in order to hold possession to the 10 by 8 box which he designated his home he must submit to an increase of rent. With the thought of winter clothing, the overcoat and the extra gloves and shoes, the young man pondered until the pangs of | unger drove him off to the cheap restaurant around the corner, where a continued wrestling with dried up steak and elastic bread at least revived the circulation.

UNHAPPY AND SPIRITLESS.

The young man formerly lived in the country, where high mountains had towered over a bright and cheerful home. He had been supplied there with all the necessaries of everyday life in abundance, and the society of straightforward, honest and pretty girls had kept far away every idea of a pessimistic nature. But in the changes of time he found himself alone in the great city, without friend or even enemy, and the great loneliness from being among so many strangers who cared not a straw whence he came or where he went had come over him as a great cloud of snow in a winter gale, shutting out from view all the beautiful and throwing around him a mantle of selfish dreariness. His thoughts turned naturally to the unhappy and spiritless, and his mind had become a muttering mass of cynical tendencies and unwholesome growlings. Every ambition and the first animation of thought of future success had been blotted out. The silent life in the dreary lodging house had much to do with this, and the young man knew it.

But the young man had the consolation of knowing that there were thousands of others in the same boat. These are the young men who receive small salaries and are either working their way up in the world or else down. Many are unable to live in better rooms, while others, with a desire to save money, choose to live in restricted quarters. There are thousands of such in this town. The room will cost \$2.50 or \$3. For twenty cents the young man gets his eggs and coffee for breakfast, a sandwich at lunch time is ten cents more. For dinner his roast or sirloin steak and coffee comes to thirty cents. He walks to and from his work, so that his expense is little over \$7 per week. He may get board for a little less, but it is doubtful if he can average much lower than the above.

A BRIGHT SIDE.

But there is a bright side to life in a lodging house, and its popularity is on the increase in this great city. Of course by lodging house is not meant those east side rookeries in which beds are piled in layers as berths in a steamer, in which a crowd of half dressed, half washed tramps are huddled together, but that class of houses found all over the city upon whose door posts in modest print or writing is announced the fact that furnished rooms are to be rented at low prices. Certain parts of the city are becoming more generally used for this business. The section of town below Twenty-third street remaining free from the encroachment of business firms is almost wholly given over to boarding and lodging house landladies, and the lodging houses are increasing. There are houses for young women only, and there are big, tall apartment houses in which only men can secure rooms, in different ranges of furnishment, and, consequently, different ranges in price. The places set aside for young women are a benefit that few who have not tried them know of. The young typewriter or dry goods store employe is free from all annoyances. There is no scanty brained youth to be always forcing his unwelcome attentions, and she is free from the stares and sheep's eyes that often meet her glances around the big boarding house tables.

"Yes, the demand this fall for furnished rooms is fully up to that of last," said an agent who keeps a list of boarding and lodging houses, and vouches for them to the anxious inquirer for a winter's home. "There is a certain class who are always on the lookout for comfortable roomsthose who have become tired of boarding house fare and think the restaurants will supply their wants in better style. Clerks and salesmen who do not care where they eat, as long as the bed is not far from the store, look with favor upon the free and easy life in hired rooms. Those whose employment is irregular in its hours must adopt this kind of life."-New York Times.

How Horses Rest. "Horses can get some rest standing," said an old trainer, "provided the position be reasonably easy, but no full rest except recumbent. It is known of some horses that they never lie down in the stall, though if kept in pasture they take their rest habitually in a recumbent position. It is well to consider whether the habit has not been forced upon the horse by some circumstance connected with the stall he was made to occupy, in that it had a damp earth floor, or one made of dilapidated plank, uncomfortable to the horse that had been accustomed to select his own bed in the pasture.

"If the horse can have the privilege of selecting his own position for resting on his feet he can sleep standing; but while his muscles may be to a certain degree relaxed, and get rest in that position, what can be said of the bearings at the joints? Without relief through the recumbent position the joint surfaces are forced continuously to bear a weight of from 1,000 to 1,800 pounds. This must act unfavorably, especially upon the complicated structures within the hoofs, which nature intended should have periods of sets such day.

THE CONDOR IN CHILL.

A HERD OF CATTLE STAMPEDED BY THE BIG BIRDS.

Ravenous Pirates of the Air Attack a Steer-A Brute in the Agony of Death. Victory for the Vultures - Vindictive

The little village where I was staying in Chili lay at the very base of the Andes, with about a mile of plain stretching away to the ocean. At sunrise on the very first morning I was in the place I was awakened by a great commotion among the populace. Springing from the palm mattress on which I had been sleeping, I looked out of the low window of my apartment. Men, women and children were running through the narrow streets yelling wildly, and men on horseback dashed away across the plain, in which direction the excited mob of villagers was tending. A roar as though a hurricane were passing came up from the plain, and there was a tremor in the earth that alarmed me. I inquired what the trouble was, and was told that it was nothing but the condors, which down that morning in had come large force from the mountains and were even then engaged in selecting cattle from the village herd. Looking across the plain I discovered for the first time that a great cloud of dust covered it for a wide area, from which came the roar and the tremor that had alarmed me. The cloud and the roar and the tremor were made by the herd dashing furiously about on the plain, fleeing in terror before the pursuit of the condors. Quickly saddling my horse, which was quartered in the small inn yard, I dashed away across the plain to enjoya close view of the disturbance and see what its outcome would be, passing on try way jabbering and shouting groups of villagers hurrying on afoot toward the flying cloud of dust, in which were hidden the common property of the place and its ravenous and determined foe.

As I rode up to within a dozen rods of the stampeded cattle, one of the herd burst suddenly from the dense volume of dust. Four immense condors followed it. and swooping down upon it tore at its flesh with their great claws and punctured and lacerated it with their strong beaks. The animal's eyes were bloodshot and were wild with terror. Its bellowings were terrible to hear. It lashed its tail in agony against its torn and bleeding sides, and rushed aimlessly in all directions, while the huge vultures beat against it and slashed and ripped it with beak and claws. While I galloped along and watched this sickening mutilation of this helpless steer the herd dashed on, and every condor that was following it seemed to abandon it, and, whetted by the scent of the blood that flowed from the wounded steer, joined in its mad pursuit. Although the poor beast sped over the ground like the fleetest racer, the attacking birds kept close by its side, plying their terrible beaks and talons. The herd, free from the assaults of the condors came to a stop a mile or so away, and the mounted herdsmen_dashed back to the scene I was watching. They carried lassos and spurred their horses after the steer, which was now close'v followed by the whole field of vultures. sion of following villagers had also arrived at the spot and, huddled about in noisy groups, hurled many Spanish curses at the bold flock of condors that was butchering one of their best animals be-

fore their very eyes.
Following the beleaguered steer, and circling around it as it dashed here and there in its vain attempts to escape from the torture to which its cruel pursuers were subjecting it, the herdsmen cast their lariats again and again, and after several attempts each lassoed a condor. Once the poor steer, as if looking to us for assistance in his extremity, rushed in among the horsemen and crowds of spectators. Regardless of our presence the desperate conders clung to his bleeding sides or dashed along in his wake. The doomed animal was black with dust and streaming with blood from a hundred wounds. The excited crowd scattered before the advance of the steer, and the lassoers, having strangled to death the condors they had captured, advanced

again to east their lariats. The steer circled around in a stumbling and unsteady way. He carried his head high, and once staggered and fell. With a great effort he regained his feet and once more moved toward the crowd of spectators. Bloody foam dropped in great masses from his month. His loud cries of agony had changed to husky moans. His tongue. red and swollen, hung at full length from his mouth. As he passed me a huge con-dor dashed forward, seized the steer's tongue in its beak and wrenched it out by the roots. The steer threw his head up with a heartrending cry, and then I saw two hide as, sightless cavities, dripping blood, where his eyes had been plucked

from their sockets.

The spot where the steer had been separated by the condors from the herd was not more than an eighth of a mile from the sea shore, and the animal had been dashing madly about on the plain, circling and zigzagging here and there without drawing any nearer to the water. Suddenly, tongueless and sightless, and tottering and rapidly weakening under his myriad wounds, he wheeled, turned his head toward the ocean and, gathering himself as if for a last desperate effort. dashed madly away in that direction. Plunging and reeling onward and still pursued by every ravenous vulture, the dying steer rushed straight for the surf. He reached the margin of the sea and fell dead with his head in the waves. Instantly a score of beaks were tearing the dead animal's flesh from his bones. I spurred my horse forward and galloped to the spot where the vultures were stripping the carcass. When I reached the beach the great birds rose lazily, one after another, from the feast and floated upward in oblique circles until they were mere specks against the snowy summits of the Andes. A skeleton, half submerged by the tide, marked where the tortured steer had fallen. When I returned across the plain vindictive villagers were kicking the three lassoed condors about and stamping them into the ground, hissing curses between their teeth at every kick. In the distance the lately disturbed herd was grazing quietly, as if no condor had ever threatened the peace of its domain,-Ed. Mott in New York Mail and Express.

A Word Picture.

"My dear, can you change a ten for me" asked the wife of a penurious hus-

band when company was present. "Yes," he answered, with a wild, dazed look, not understanding how his wife was possessed of so much money; "will you

have it in small bills?"
"I meant a ten cent piece," she said Baltions. - Detroit Free Press. A "CUSTOM" OF DAHOMEY.

Sickening Sights for the Eyes of Civilised Mun-A Screnade.

Evans informed me that in a few days one of the "customs," as the Dahomians call them, was to come off in the court yard of the palace, and that I could witness it if I chose. I did choose, but I wished afterward that I had not. These customs, which have existed as long as Dahomey has-they claim a thousand years-are of various kinds, and with names. The one I was to witness was called "Throwing of the Presents," others, "Watering the King's Graves," "The Feast of the Troubadours," "The Day of the King," "The Milking of the Palm,"

The day came off. Evans, with a shud der, declined to attend. He had seen it the year before. In the center of the court yard a platform was erected, hung with silks, velvets and flags, including that of Dahomey—a white ground, with a figure in black holding aloft a decapitated head in one hand and a cimiter in the other. On this platform stood the king surrounded by his nobles, among whom I had a prominent seat, while below struggled a mass of 50,000 or more people, kept in some order by the woman guard.

The affair began by the king personally throwing into a sliding trench various packages of goods, consisting of cottons, clothes and cloths, knives, muskets, pipes and tobacco, all of which were fought fiercely for by the crowd below. Then

came the grand point—the slaughter. The victims were brought forth lashed into boat shaped baskets, in a sitting position, with knees drawn up to the chin, and lifted into the slide, from which they went down to the crowd below. Then there came a horrible scramble. Thousands with long and bright knives threw themselves on the victim and in a moment he was hacked to pieces, as well as were some of his hackers, the victor being the one who came off with the head. This was kept up for three hours, the number killed amounting to about 200, until the crowd below was reeking and smeared with blood. A more horrible sight was never witnessed, and it did not lessen the horror with me to be told that this is not a mere useless slaughter, as civilized nations suppose, but a day of execution, the decapitated being criminals, traitors and prisoners of war, who have been "offensive political partisans." It is the highest holiday in the year, and the only one where much slaughtering is done, and there is no doubt, according to Mr. Evans, that the king himself wishes to

abolish that part of it, but he dares not. That night, perhaps as a soother to my nerves, the king gave us a serenade by his own private band. I was awakened about midnight by a noise that I can compare to nothing but a thunderstorm in scales. They ran from high to low, and got terribly mixed in the middle. It was not really unpleasant, but, like the chiming of bells, should be heard at a distancethe greater the distance the better. I sprang to the window, to flud that this band consisted of twenty-two men, each with a log, or piece of wood, the largest so heavy that it took four men to carry it. These were set, one end on the ground, the other supported by a wood trestle, and beaten on the high end with wood hammers, of all sizes, from the hand hammer to a sledge, each stick or log emitting its W. Watson in North American

Review.

The Sultan at Prayer. The sultan stands erect with his face to the east and his feet on his praying carpes, and, placing the thumb of each hand voder each ear, he spreads his hands like wings, lifting his ears upward as if to catch any sound from heaven, and with his hands in this position must turn first to the right and spit, then to the left, and then, dropping his hands to his side, hold them rigid while he bends his knee and then his whole body forward from his knees until his forehead touches the floor three times. He repeats his prayer in this position, and gets upon his feet again without touching his hands to the floor, and again makes wings of his ears, and again spits right and left, and his prayer is over. Every Turk believes that he has two attendant spirits, one good and one evil, and as he is not sure which side the emissary of Satan has pre-empted he spits at both to make sure.—Charleston News and Courier.

Individuality of Razors.

Barbers declare that razors are even more capricious than fickle woman, and the gentlemen who shave themselves recognize the individuality or idiosyncrasy of razors. Some razors need a rest after using, and no amount of strapping will make them efficient unless they are hu-mored, while others will be the better for constant use. Some razors will be better if strapped immediately after using; others require the edge to be put on before application. Many gentlemen who shave themselves have a set of razors—one for each day.in the week. The more expensive the razor the more capricious is the finer tempered steel blade. As a rule a new razor is not as profitable as a well tempered old one. and barbers declare that the breaking in of a razor is a matter of skill as important as the training of a colt. Once ascertained the temper of a razor can always be relied on.—New York Times.

Monkeys as Opium Eaters.

Dr. Jammers, in a memoir sent to the Academie des Sciences, states that monkeys, unlike other animals, unless it is the human animal, readily acquire the habit of taking morphia. When monkeys live with opium smokers, as they do in eastern countries, where the habit is more prevalent than elsewhere, and become accustomed to the medicated atmosphere, they acquire a taste for the pipe. One particular monkey, it is said, would wait for his master to lay down his pipe and would then take it up and smoke what remained. If not allowed to do so for several days it would fall into a state of depression and inactivity which would disappear as soon as it was allowed to "hit the pipe."—Pall Mall Gazette.

No More Express Robberies.

I know that the time is coming when there will be no more express robberies in this country. The time has already come when the detective is sharper and shrewder than the expert cracksman, burglar and embezzler and thief, and they cannot escape. This has been demonstrated quite frequently of late, and it naturally follows that such robberies will become an unprofitable business.-Globe-Demo-

Corliss, the great engine builder, made no attempt at invention until he was 35 years old. His first effort in this line was a machine for sewing shoes, which was a failure.

In Alsace-Lorraine the velocipede is universally used by the foot service orderA Lucky and Accidental Find.

Some years ago Edison, the electric wizard, was convinced that platinum existed in North Carolina. He sent William Earl Hidden, an accomplished mineralogist, in search of it. Professor Hidden little knew at the time how full of results to him that pursuit of platinum would be. He could not find the desired mineral, but he found something far better. Belny in Alexander county, a quiet part of the state many miles from a railway, he was directed by Mr. J. A. D. Stephenson to gem bearing ground, and looking a little more narrowly found some of the gems. He purchased some land, returned to Edison and reported his vain quest of platinum, then came back to North Carolina. He went to work to develop his mine. Sinking a shaft in a simple way he gradually made the opening larger and larger until superficially the mine presented the aspect of a stone quarry. Out of this rude pit in the earth were taken unnumbered gems-one hitherto unknown. To this Mr. J. Lawrence Smith, of St. Louis, an eminent scientist, gave Hidden's name, and "Hiddenite," the equivalent of the diamond in value, became instantly the fashion. Its tender tinted green crystals, its intense hardness and its new beauties when cut were only some of its charms. From the day of its discovery to the present it has been a hopeless task to supply the demand for it. Every Hiddenite found is already purchased long in advance.

But strange as is this flashing green miracle of the earth, the place of its birth is yet stranger. The laborers who are working in the mine handle their picks with the greatest care. They are on the watch for "pockets." Possibly for an hour the digging goes on und no "pocket" is struck. Presently the pick goes into an opening, with tender fingers the earth. is partially removed, and finally the miner feels with his hands every portion of the walls of the opening. It may happen that his search is in vain, but it is oftener the case that his fingers touch little crystals that are so imbedded in the sides of the pocket that their points project outward. They are carefully picked out. Perhaps all are beryls, perhaps there are a dozen kinds of gems, or yet again it may be that there are only Hiddenites. Sometimes gems worth hundreds of dollars are thus taken from one pocket.—Raleigh (N. C.) Cor. Globe-Democrat.

A Noted Musicians Beginning.

Gounod's parents did not at all fancy his becoming a musician. They took counsel on the subject with the head master of the school which their son attended, with the following result:

"Your son become a musician? Never, sir!" replied the worthy M. Poirson. "He has a decided aptitude for Latin and

The next day Master Charles was called into M. Poirsou's study.

"Well, sir, they tell me you've been caught scratching down notes on paper.

"Oh, yes; I want to be a musician." "You a musician? Why, that's no profession at all. But let me see what you can do. Here's some paper and a pen. Write me a new air on the words from 'Joseph,' 'Scarcely emerged from infancy.' We'll see what you can do,'' said the good professor, delighted at the eleverness of his device.

It was the noon recess. Before the bell with his page black with crochets and "What, already?" said the professor.

Well, sing it." Gound sang. He sat down at the piano and soon tears came into the head master's eyes. He embraced his pupil

and exclaimed: "Ma foi! let them say what they please. Study music."-Paris Cor. New York

The Mother of Dickens.

The childhood of Dickens was so shadowed by poverty, and his sensitive and imaginative mind was so keenly alive to his position, that it is hardly possible that he could draw an absolutely impartial picture of his parents. His mother had a keen apprecia on of the droll and of the pathetic, and likewise considerable dramatic talent. She was a comely little woman, with landsome, bright eyes, and a genial, agreeable person. From her Dickens undoubtedly inherited his temperament and intellectual gifts. She possessed an extraordinary sense of the ludicrous, and her power of imitation was something astonishing. Her perception was quick, and she unconsciously noted everything that came under her observa-In describing ridiculous occurrences, her tone and gestures would be inimitable, while her manner was of the quaintest. Dickens declares that to her he owed his first desire for knowledge, and that his earliest passion for reading was awakened by his mother, who taught him not only the first rudiments of English, but also a little of Latin. Poverty saddened and darkened many years of her life, and her children were early compelled to leave her and earn their own living, but they all honored and loved her as she descrived.—Woman's Argosy.

Some German Students.

One mark of German brutality I saw with indignation and disgust. Three gross looking students, with their heavy faces gashed with saher cuts, embarked on the Rhine steamer at Bonn. Bardolph himself would have looked a decent fellow in the presence of the leader of the set, who was swollen with beer and freshly scarred on his hideous face. One of his comrades had cloths bound round his neck and head. They at once called for beer, and sat down to play at cards. Their insolent faces showed how proud they were of their brutal, stupid persons. An American gentleman who was standing by me, looking at the grossest of the three, said that if such a fellow were at a university in the states they would stick pins in him. I should have been content with getting him well into the middle of a "scrimmage" at football in the parks at Oxford.-Macmillan's Magazine.

The Advertising that Does't Pay. "It's all humbug to talk to me of the benefits of advertising," said the sour-looking man; "I spent \$175 last year in advertising and I was closed out by the sheriff in January. The money was wasted, sir; every cent of it. Advertising

"What papers did you advertise in?" inquired a sympathizing bystander. "What papers? Thunder! I didn't use any papers. I had my advertisements painted on fence boards."—Chicago Trib-

One Year After Marriage. Wife (one day after marriage)-No, dear, don't give me any money; I might lose it.

Same Wife (one year after marriage)-I took \$20 from your pocketbook last hight, John.—New York Sun. Stories About the Man Milliuer.

In spite of the rise of many dressmakers in Paris who have a certain hold on the fashionable world for a space and who threaten the supremacy of the chief corner stone of fashion, M. Worth remains, as he has for nearly twenty-five years, at the head. Parisians are never tired of telling stories of his wealth, his luxury and his caprices. As to his whims, he could give a prima donna points. Not long ago a customer went to him whom he kept on her feet for two hours walking up and down and posing before him, while he draped all manner of fabrics about her shoulders, pinned and unpinned, experimented with numerous combinations, and finally flung everything down, declared he was not in the mood for composition and, telling her to "wait," went out and banged the door. some three-quarters of an hour he Whether he had been returned. asleep or had had luncheon she never knew, but he came back fresh and buoyant and declared he had an idea at last. Then he took lace and brocade and velvet, experimented a bit, made her walk up and down while his assistant played the "Invitation to the Waltz" on the piano, and finally dashed at her, whirled everything about into a different position and said: "Madame, 1 have discovered you at last. You are the Invita-tion to the Waltz.'" She went home exhausted and raging, but she admits the gown was, when it came home, "a dream." If he does not know anything about a

woman he generally refuses to dress her at all. He prefers to make only for disinguished people, but even with these he is perfectly arbitrary. One will say, "I want une robe princesse with bouffants Louis XV." He replies, dryly: "I receive instructions from no one. I dress madame. shall make a Louis XIII skirt, with Medici bodice and collar," and she takes that or doesn't get anything. If she suggests red, he is sure to make it blue; if she says 'velvet is most becoming to me," he replies, "I shall make you a superb corsage of satin." An actress went to him the other day and asked for a pearl gray "For what do you take me?" costume. he cried. "Gris perle is no longer worn; I shall not make it of gray." When she insisted he simply showed her the door -New York World.

A New York Club Swell.

He is a club man, and copies the exist ence of the rich club swells of Landon He has a suite of apartments in an apart ment house at \$1,500 a year, furnished a a cost of about \$5,000—not half as costly in appointments as those of some other swells who "go in for that sort of thing, don't you know?" He and "his man," as the swells call a valet, occupy these rooms. This man gets about \$30 a week and has simple, though sometimes trying duties. It is his business to sit up for his master at night to assist him, or to pur him to bed, according to the swell's condition. Whether the swell is blind drunk or only just drunk, it is the duty of the man to prepare a tepid bath, pull his clothes off, put him in the tub and wash him, and then rub him with coarse towels until his skin glows.

In the morning the fellow must hang about till his master stirs—unless he has had orders to awaken him at a certain hour—and then he must exercise him at a certain hour. Thisy also is a peculiar pulls his limbs to limber his joints, and then both put on boxing gloves and en-gage in a lively and earnest fight. The wires of a magnetic battery have been put in the warm bath that is awaiting use, and the swell leaps into the tub and las the electric current strengthened until his skin tinges. He is then taken out, robed in a pajama of Turkish towel cloth and put on a lounge with the toweling under him ready to be massaged, which is to say kneaded, slapped and pulled and rubbed until he says his head feels quite its natural size again, and then he thinks he can manage a little toast and coffee and possibly a soft boiled egg or two. His man shaves him while he waits for his breakfast.—Julian Ralph's Letter.

Poison from the Human Teeth. The poison conveyed by the human teeth is one of the most annoying that a physician ever has to deal with. A chewed ear or a nose is months healing, where a more important wound inflicted by an instrument would readily yield to simple remedies. I have had under my attention severe and most complicated cases of blood poisonings in which the patient had but slightly abraded the hand in the course of a fight by striking his knuckles against the teeth of his opponent. I have known hands thus poisoned only saved from amputation by the application of all the resources of science. Tobacco or whisky, or disarrangement of the stomach from many other causes, may be responsible for this poisonous condition of the teeth, and I am not prepared to say that a man with good health and a clean, sweet mouth would convey this poison, but I can only speak of the frequency of this class of cases and the difficulty of attending them successfaily,-Dr. A. C. Robinson.

A Defense of Gambling.

A San Francisco gambler has written to The Examiner an able letter in defense of his business, and ends with this chunk of wisdom: "Putting aside the question of what it costs to learn a profession, who, I ask, confers the greatest benefits on the world, the lawyer or the professional gambler? The latter unquestionably. For the lawyer gets his wealth from people who are commonly accounted wise, while the gambler makes a precarious livelihood from those who are universally conceded to be fools, and in curing folly I hold myself to be the moral superior of him who discourages wisdom."-New York Sun.

A New Business Enterprise.

The Chicago Mail has learned that an enterprising man in Chicago proposes to procure tin boxes just large enough to hold an ordinary sandwich, piece of pie, a flask of coffee and Chinese napkin. He will fill a light wagon with them, and at a certain hour-the lunch hour-will deliver to his patrons a box and contents for the sum of fifteen cents. He says his scheme is working, that he has secured over 300 subscribers. As rapidly as his business increases he will put on more wagons.-New York Tribune.

Another Health Resort.

Las Parmas, on the northeast coast of Grand Canary, long known as one of the most beautiful and populous towns of the Canaries, is now extolled for its advantages as a health resort, its invigorating air being attributed to the special influence of the trade wind in that locality. -New York Star.

A factory owner in Brooklyn claims to have sold 6,000,000 pounds of liceries last year to a tobacco fixm.

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MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11,1887.

History of the Haymarket Tragedy in Chicago.

CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

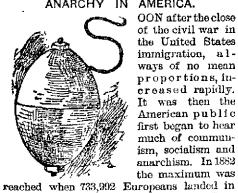
Deeds of the Fateful Day---May 4, 1886.

ARREST, TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

Judgment of the Illinois Courts Affirmed by the Nation's Supreme Tribunal.

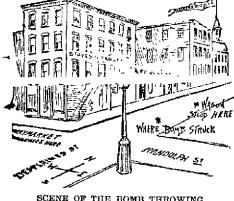
Portraits and Sketches of the Police, the Judges, the Jury, the Convicted and Other Interested Persons-Pictures of the Scene of the Tragedy, Court Scenes, Etc.-Closing Events of the Drama. Letters of the Condemned, in Which They State Their Case.

ANARCHY IN AMERICA.



OON after the close of the civil war in the United States immigration, always of no mean proportions, increased rapidly. It was then the American public first began to hear much of communism, socialism and anarchism. In 1882 the maximum was

the United States. Immigration from England had declined and that from Ireland fallen to a minimum; but from southern Germany there was an immense increase, while eastern Europe sent Poles, Bohemians, Russians, Hungarians and their congeners by tens of thousands. In many of these people hatred of government had become a hereditary sentiment. Chicago became headquarters for the discontented, and The Arbeiter Zeitung (Workers' Journal) ...ir organ. Then spring up in that city the International Workingmen's association. The platform or declaration of principles of this organization, as was testified to at the trial, urged that "the present system under which property is owned by individuals should be destroyed, and that all capit d which has been produced by labor should be temsformed into common property," The association was divided into "grours," of which there were eighty in the United States in March, 1855, located principally in the cities of industry.



SCENE OF THE BOMB THROWING.

The Chicago groups were known as the North Side, the Northwest Side, the American, the Karl Marx, the Freiheit, the Southwest Side and Jefferson No. 1. Schwab, Neebe and Lingg belonged to the North Side "group;" Engel and Fischer to the Northwest Side, and Spic arsons and Fielden to the American. There was also an armed socialistic organization called the Lehr und Wehr-Verein, whose members seem to have also been members of the International "groups," but to have been of a higher rank. The branch of the International Working-

men's association which existed in Chicago during 1855 and up to May 4, 1856, was a compact, well disciplined organization. At the head of it was a general or, central committee. Next to it came the Lehr und Wehr-Verein. Then came the "armed sections" of the various "groups," and the come the unarmed members of the "groups."

JUST BEFORE THE TRAGEDY. The evolution of the tragedy was curiously regular,

First, as has been shown, these men taught radical Socialism. Next, they organized discontented workingmen to act more efficiently in strikes. The usual trouble arose: "scabs" took the place of striking workmen, they were attacked 1, the strikers, the police were called on for protection and the inevitable question was presented-shall we fight? The Anarchists, in speech and in The Arbeiter Zeitung, vehe nently urged destructive measures. They exhorted the strikers to fight both the "seabs" and the police, gave minute instructions how to use nitro-glycerine and manufacture bombs, and had "armed metions" of their supporters who drilled nightly and were instructed in the use of

At length it was boldly announced that the Anarchists had 5,000 armed and well drilled revolutionists in Chicago, and it was proved that they reall : had 3,000 at this time, as was sworn to during the trial. The Arbeiter Zeitung and The Alarm published many such sentiments as these:

Daggers and revolvers are easily to be gotten; hand grenades .: e cheaply to be produced. Will the work agmen supply themselves with weapons, dyna. .te and prussic acid?

The working ien ought to take aim at every member of the inlitia. And while the writers acted with what

they probably considered caution, the speakers used language of a very inflammatory character. Still, though one of the Chicago papers had predicted serious trouble, the meetings were not suppressed. But Frederick Eber-

sold, superintendent, and John Bonfield, inspector of police, were well aware of the extent

BONFIED of the discontent HSPICTOR J and made the most elaborate preparations to meet the outbreak

Capt. John Bonfield, who assumed the responsibility on the night of the tragedy, as on the day of the previous riot, was born in 1835 in New Brunswick, his father being a County Clare Irish-tean lately arrived in that province. In 1866 the

the trade of a machinist and afterward became a locomotive engineer. In 1877 he became a policeman and rose rapidly in rank.

Superintend ·) of Police Frederick J Ebersold was born in Lavaria in 1841, emigrated to Illinois in 1857, enlisted in the Twelfth Illinois at the outbreak of

the war, and served till the last Confederate had laid down his arms. He went in as a corporal and came out a captain.
July 9, 1867, he was first enrolled as a policeman, and in October, 1885, he was at the head of the force. In the army he was 120 days under fire

in battle or skirmish. The agitation growing out of the attempt to enforce the eight hour law led directly to the tragedy. As early as May, 1884, the organized workingmen of Chicago gave notice that on the 1st of May, 1886, they would in-

It is not necessary to detail the numerous strikes and occasional riots of the following two years in various sections of the country; suffice it, that each one was eagerly seized upon by the anarchists as fresh proof that capital was crushing labor. On April 25, 1885, the new board of trade building was formally opened; there was a somewhat riotous popular demonstration against it, and Fielden and Parsons addressed the assemblage in language more inflammatory than ever before. In July, 1885, there

was a general strike of street car employes.

One riot was excited which was only

sist upon the general observance of the law.

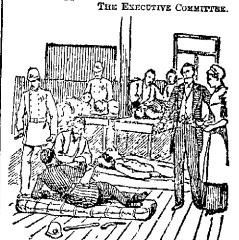


suppressed by the police with great difficulty. In February, 1886, the workmen at the Mc-Cormick factory struck, and Pinkerton's men were employed to defend the property, and there was a riot. On May 1, 1886, the workingmen of Chicago, with few excep-tions, carried out their plan of a general strike for an eight hour day. The strike was well managed and partially successful. On May 3 August Spies delivered a flerce philippic against the non-union men still employed at the McCormick works, and there was an encounter between the "scabs" and police on one side and the strikers on the other. A short and terrible fight occurred; several men were killed and many more wounded in

Alligust Spies hurried to the office of The Arbeiter Zeitung, soute and had printed and distributed the noted revenge circular.

On May 4 there was rioting nearly all day on Blue Island avenue, near the McCormick works. The First regiment was ordered to be in readiness at its armory and the entire police force was kept in instant readiness. The Arbeiter Zeitung of that morning urged destructive action, and the Americans were busy among the strikers all day. Thousands of copies of the following notice were scattered through the city:

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN! Great mass meeting to-night at 7:30 o'clock at the Haymarket, Randolph street, between Desplaines and Halstead. Good speakers will be resent to denounce the latest atrocious acts of the police-the shooting of our fellow workmen yesterday afternoon. Workingmen, arm yourselves and appear in full force



DESPLAINES STREET STATION—BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED.

The word "Ruhe" (German for "Peace") alleged to have been agreed upon as the signal for immediate revolution, also appeared in that number of the paper.

THE FATEFUL NIGHT.

On the evening of May 4 about 2,000 people assembled. The managers placed the wagon on which the speakers were to stand a little way up Desplaines street from the Haymarket, by the mouth of a convenient alley, and at a point where they could have a full view of the police as the latter advanced from their Desplaines Street station. Mayor Carter Harrison was in the crowd and expressed some surprise at the mildness of the first speakers, Spies and Parsons. The crowd was disappointed, too, and was fast melting away, when Fielden took his stand in the wagon. His most intimate English friends could not have recognized the mild Methodist exhorter and laborer of other days. His frenzied declamation excited what remained of the crowd, and their applause reacted on him. It was testified at the trial that he

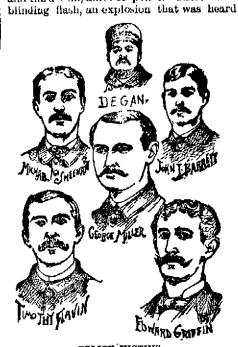
called for immediate action in these words: Arm! Arm!! Throttle and kill the law! Then Inspector Bonfield decided to disperse the meeting. Seven companies of policemen, 175 men, in platoons reaching from curb to curb, marched from their station of Desplaines street north to the wagon. As they drew near, Fielden is sworn to have shouted: "Here come the bloodhounds; you do your

duty and I'll do mine!" Capt. Ward, of the police, called out: "In the name of the people of the state of Illinois I command you to peaceably disperse!"

Fielden stepped down from the wagon exclaiming: "We are peaceable!"

It was claimed by the prosecution that the word "peaceable" was the signal agreed on. There was dead silence for perhaps ten seconds, the crowd slowly moving off and the police standing firm, when a strange flexing sound was heard near the mouth of

over the wagon end full between the second and third companies of police. There was a



POLICE VICTIMS.

two miles and a deep prolonged roar, echoing from the buildings—then appalling screams and a volley of pistol shots. The smoke lifted, and the ground appeared covered with slain-but only for an instant. Two whole companies of police had been thrown to the ground, of whom one, Matthias J. Degan, was instantly killed, six mortally wounded and sixty others hurt in various degrees.

But the police rallied at once and with the firmness and steadiness of veterans, they sprang forward, emptying their revolvers into the flying crowd as they went, and following their shots with their clubs they cleared the street in less than three minutes of all save the dead and wounded. From alley, gutter and hallway came deep groans

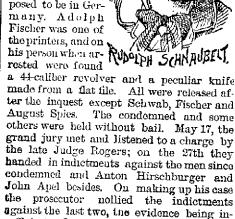
Is is estimated that twenty of the crowd were killed and about 150 wounded. An Anarchist named Kistler was killed by the bomb. Besides Officer Degan, killed outright, the policemen who died of their wounds were J. J. Barrett, George Miller, Timothy Flanihan, Michael Sheehan, Thomas Reddin and Ned Hansen. After the dispersion of the mob came the saddest scenes of the occasion. The dead and wounded policemen were rapidly conveyed to the station, the latter made as comfortable as possible and surgeons called; but not before their wives and near relatives hurried there, for bad news flies fast. The tears of some, the sobs and loud cries of others, the groans, the gashes, the blood and mangled bodies-all these formed a scene to wring the hearts of the pitiful. Within a few weeks Chicago had contributed \$70,000 for the care of the wounded police and the relief of their families and those of

The bomb used is said to have been of the same pattern used to kill the czar of Russia, and is very well shown in the initial letter cut of this account. It was made of composition metal cups fastened together nearly in the form of a sphere with a bolt and nut.

ARREST-TRIAL-CONVICTION.

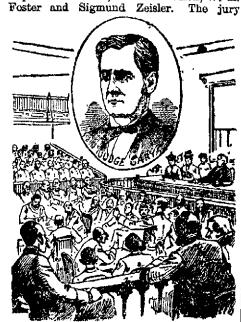
On the day after the tragedy the police descended on every known Anarchist rount in Chicago and arrested every suspected man: before meaning many had been dragged from their beds. Every one in he Arbeiter Zerting office a charge spies, h brother: Michael Schwab, associate editor; Mrs. Elizwhich May Holmes, editorial contributor; m, liteen printers, two reporters and two me sugers. Rudolph Schnaubelt, who, it

was afterward claimed, threw the bomb, was among those arrested, but the ovidence against him was not deemed sufficient to hold him and he was released. He immediately left Ameri-ييه-ca and is now sup posed to be in Germany. Adolph Fischer was one of the printers, and on



sufficient. On the 21st of June the trial began before Judge Gary. Three weeks and three days were consumed in making up a jury; 1,281 talesmen were examined, both sides exhausting every power the law gave them. The names of the jury were as follows: Frank S. Osborne, foreman; James H. Cole, Scott G. Randall, Theodore E. Denker, Charles B. Todd, Andrew Hamilton, Charles A. Ludwig, James H. Brayton, Alanson H. Reed, John B.

Grenier, George W. Adams, Howard T. Sanford. The trial lasted from July 15 to Aug. 20 in clusive and attracted the attention of the civilized world—scarcely more by the importance of the issues than by the abilities of the counsel. On behalf of the state appeared States Attorney Julius S. Grinnell, assisted by Messrs. Frank Walker, Edmund Furthman and George C. Ingham; for the accused, Capt. W. P. Black, Moses Salomon, W. A.



THE TRIAL retired at 3:30 p.m., and at 10 a.m. next day, Aug. 20, returned a verdict of guilty against all the defendants, with a sentence of fifteen years in the penitentiary for Oscar

Neebe, and death for the other seven. The trial began and ended with sensations On the first day A. R. Parsons, who had escaped and been in hiding, walked into the courtroom, announced his voluntary sur render and took his place in the dock with

family moved to Chicago, where John learned | the alley and the see a little ball rose in curve | his friends. At the close, when asked by the court if they had aught to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced, they all made long addresses, those of Parsons and Fielden being the best. That of Spies consisted of pleading and deflance, reasoning on liberty and quotations from Scripture. In the course of his remarks he spoke of Christ as a Socialist. Schwab and Neebe gave arguments against the regularity of the trial. Fielden excited some astonishment by saying: "The great Socialist, Jesus Christ, said 1,900 years ago: Better that ninety-nine guilty men should go unpunished than that one innoceut man should suffer.' Judge Gary then sentenced the seven men to be hanged.

> APPEALS TO HIGHER COURTS. The usual application for a new trial was filed as I the entire method of the trial reargued for several days. The application being refused, an appeal was taken to the supreme court of Illinois, and once more the whole case was thoroughly argued. It is needless to detail the legal steps; suffice it that so much time was consumed that the case did not reach the supreme court till March 17, 1887. Then Messrs. Grinnell, Walker, Ingham and Attorney General Hunt, for the state, and Messrs. Black, Salomon, Zeisler and Leonard Swett, for the defense, discussed the issues as to whether the court below had erred, whether the Anarchists had been legally condemned to death for mere conspiracy, whether the jury was properly constituted and many others.

The weight of argument before the supreme court turned upon the proper con-



SUPREME COURT ILLINOIS.

struction of the two sections in the revised statutes of Illinois (chapter 38, div. 2, sections 2 and 3), which abolish the previous distinction between principal and accessory, and provide that any one who, "not being pressent, hath advised, encouraged, aided or abetted, * * * shall be considered as principal and * * * may be punished as sych, whether the principal is convicted or 1,ot." On the 14th of September the court cendered an opinion, which fills twenty-one closely printed columns, and is an exhaustive evposition of the law, fully confirming the decision of the court below. And so the prisoner were sentenced to be hanged on the 11t. f November, 1887. Another hope re-Gen Roger & Piger, Gen Benja-Entler and Hon. Randolph Tucker were emp. ed as experts in constitutional law. and an oppeal made to the supreme court of the United States, the chief allegation being that the accused had not been tried by an "impartial jury," as required by the national constitution. The revised statutes of Illinois permit the choice of a juryman who has formed an opinion from reading newspaper accounts of the case, provided he makes oath that his opinion is not such as could not be overthrown by evidence. The question of the taking of a letter without warrant from

Spies' desk was also brought up.

The supreme court of the United States rendered its decision on the 2d of November. holding, in brief, that the jury law of Illinois does not contravene any provision of the national constitution, and that the question as to whether the state constitution and laws had been strictly observed was one for the state courts alone. The court confined itself very strictly to the case before it, entering into the general questions raised only so far as absolutely necessary. But two points, therefore, were passed upon in regard to the amendments. The court held that the first ten amendments limit the powers of the Federal government, not the powers of a state over its citizens; and that the Fourteenth amendment has not changed the rule in that



PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

that it has no jurisdiction, as the questions as to violating the national constitution were not raised or argued in the Illinois court, Therefore, a writ of error could not issue.

Of the various appeals and petitions and meetings protesting against the execution of the Anarchists we have not room to speak at length. Spies and

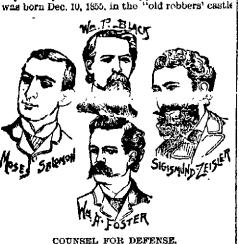
Parsons have written autobiographies, and the condemned men, their families and Miss Nina Van Zandt, who married Spies by proxy, have been the objects of general attention since the tragedy. Dusky Mrs. Parsons, who has for her husband's life, has become personally known

worked so hard (ANUT SHERITF OF COOK COUNTY in many cities by reason of her speeches in

his behalf. Mrs. Schnaubelt, mother of the alleged bomb thrower, and Mrs. Schwab, her daughter, were recently brought into special prominence by reason of the elder lady's visit to America and the rumor that she had brought with her a full statement of the facts in the case from her son. Spies, Fielden and Schwab finally signed petitions for commutation. All these things can only be alluded to here. Among other cuts we give a portrait of Sheriff Matson, of Cook county, Ills., who, by virtue of his office, has charge of all executions in Chicago,

THE CONDEMNED MEN. Brief biographical sketches of the con demned are here given:

August Theodore Vencent Sples (pronounced Spees) is credited with being the brains of the movement. He has given his experience in an autobiography which is regarded as the work of a genius by his friends, and as "eloquent insunity in print" by those who are opposed to him. II

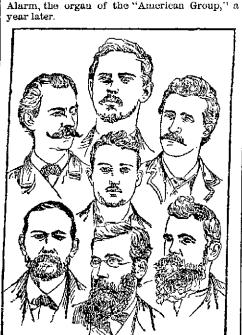


of Landeck," central Germany; one of his early playthings was an old torture rack with which the nobles used to extort money from Jews or "regulate" the peasants, and his favorite haunt in childhood was on the edge of a deep chasm into which the robber barons used to throw "the pretty girls of the village" whom they had kidnaped and of whom they had tired. There he grew up, and thence he came to America to teach the Anarchistic doctrine, reaching the new world in 1872 and Chicago a year later. There he worked as an upholsterer for a number of years. He first showed an interest in the theories of Socialism in 1875, and in 1877 joined himself to the Lehr und Wehr-Verein. He was attached to The Arbeiter Zeitung in 1880 and succeeded Paul Grottkau as editor in chief in 1884. Everybody remembers the attachment that sprung up between him and Miss Nina Van Zandt during the trial, and which resulted in their marriage "by

proxy." Samuel Fielden was born in Todmorden, Lancashire, England, in 1847. He grew up to be a laborer and a Methodist field preacher. In 1868 he came to America, and soon located in Chicago, where he joined the Liberal league in 1880; there he met Spies and Parsons, and thereafter grew rapidly into anarchial views. Save him and Par-

sons, all the condemned are Germans.

Albert R. Parsons is the only native American among the condemned men. Born in Alabama in 1848 and early left an orphan, he was reared by his brother, who was afterwards the noted Confederate general, W. H. Parsons. He served in the Confederate artillery when but 14 years old; but after the war he became a Republican, and in 1872 married a woman "suspected of having negro blood in her veins," for which his brother disowned him. Before this he had been first a printer on The Galveston (Tex.) News and late editor of The Waco (Tex.) Spectator. Because of this marriage he was obliged to leave Texas, and locating in Chicago he worked in various printing offices, but after a time became a professional labor agitator; was at one time master workman of District Assembly 24, Knights of Labor, and was president of the trades assembly for three years. He was nominated for the presidency by the Socialistic party in 1880, but declined, as he was not then 35 years of age. In 1863, at Pittsburg, he helped frame the platform of the International Working People's associa-tion. He was named for city clerk of Chicago by the Socialists in 1883, and became editor of The



PARSONS.

FISCHER. SCHWAB.

SPIES.

Louis Lingg, who is convicted of having ande the bombs, is but 22 years old and cannot peak English. He is said to have been expelled from Germany, where he was born, for conspiracy.

Michael Schwab is a native of Manheim, Germany, was born in 1853 and was educated in a convent. Coming to America in 1879, he worked for a time at the book binders' trade. He became connected with The Arbeiter Zeitung at the same ime as Spies. George Engel was born in Cassel, Germany, in

1836. received a common school education, learned the printers' trade and came to America in 1873. A year later he located in Chicago, where he soon embraced Socialism and became an Anarchist. He established the "Northwest Group" in 1883. Adolph Fischer is about 30 years of age and is a German. He came to America when a lad and carned the printers' trade with his brother, who published a German weekly at Nashville, Tenn. ater Adolph edited and published The Little Rock (Ark.) Staats Zeitung, which he sold in 1881 Then he worked at his trade in St. Louis and Chi cago. He sometimes accused Spies and Schwab of being too mild, and at one time established Der Anarchist, a paper intended to supplant The Arbeiter Zeitung.
Oscar Neebe, who received a sentence of fifteen

years in the state prison, is also a middle aged

THE ANARCHISTS' SIDE.

Perhaps the best possible summary of the Anarchists' defense of their action and their belief is found in the letters addressed by the condemned to Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, extracts from which are given:

FISCHER'S LETTER.

COOK COUNTY JAIL, CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1887. To Mr. R. J. Oglesby, Governor of the State of

TO Mr. R. J. Oglesby, Governor of the State of Illinois: DEAR SIR—I am aware that petitions are being circulated and signed by the general public ask-ing you to commute the sentence of death which ing you to commute the sentence of death which was inflicted upon me by a criminal court of this state. Anent this action of a sympathizing and well meaning portion of the people, I solemnly declare that it has not my sanction. As a man of honor, as a man of conscience and as a man of principle, I cannot accept mercy. I am not guilty of the charge in the indictment—of murder. I am no murderer, and cannot apologize for an action of which I know I am innocent. And should I ask "mercy" on account of my principles, which I honestly believe to be true and noble? No. I am no hypocrite, and have, therefore, no excuses I honestly believe to be true and noble? No. I am no hypocrite, and have, therefore, no excuses to offer with regard to being an Anarchist, because the experiences of the past eighteen months have only strengthened my convictions. The question is, Am I responsible for the death of the policemen at the Haymarket? and I say no, unless you assert that every Abolitionist could have been held responsible for the deeds of John Brown.

been held responsible for the deeds of John Brown.

History repeats itself. As the powers that be have at all times thought that they could stem the progressive tide by exterminating a few "kickers," so do the ruling class of today imagine that they can put a stop to the movement of labor amancipation by hanging a few of its advocates. Progress in its victorious march has had to overcome many obstacles which seemed invincible, and many of its apostles have died the death of martyrs. The obstacles which bar the road of progress today seem to be invincible. the death of martyrs. The obstacles which bar the road of progress today seem to be invincible, too, but they will be overcome nevertheless.

At all times when the condition of society has become such that a large portion of the people complained of the existing injustice, the ruling classes have denied the truth of these complaints, but have said that the discentent of the portion of the people in question was due only to the "pernicious influence" of "malicious agitators." Today, again, some passis asset that the "d-d

agitators" are the cause of the immen-

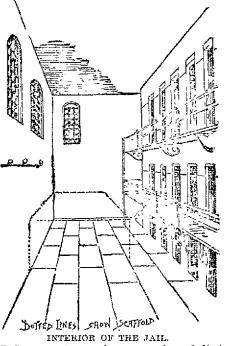
agitators" are the cause of section among the working people.

Oh, you people who reads the convours will you not read the section, the convours will you not read the section of the section level. Oh, your people who creaker, contourned, of, will you not read the source of the country and either he are thickening? Are you not, for a state; aware that the control of industry and eithe mean, of transportation, etc., is constantly concentrating in fewer hands; that the moreopolists, i.e., the sharps among the capitalists, swallow the hitle ones among them; that "trusts," "pools," and other combinations are being formed in order to more thoroughly and systematically fleece the people; that in her the present system the development of technic and machine, y is trom year to year throwing more working on the wayside; that in some parts of this great and fertile land a majority of the farmers are obliged to mortgage their homes in order to satisfy the greed of monstrous corporations; that, in short, the rich are constantly growing richer and the poor poorer.

It is the some parts of the present institution of society which allows one portion of the human race to build fortunes upon the misfortunes of others—to enslave their fellow men?

Instead of trying to remedy these evils, and instead of ascertaining just what the cause of the widening dissatisfaction is, the rubry classes, through their mouthpieces—press, pulpit, etc.—defame and misrepresent the character, teach ings and motives of the advocates of social reconstruction, and use the rille and the club on them.

defaine and misrepresent the character, teachings and motives of the advocates of social reconstruction, and use the rifle and the club on them, and, if the opportunity is favorable, send them to the gallows and prisons. Will this do any good? As an answer I may as well quote the following words with which Benjamin Tranklin closed his satirical essay. "Rules for Reducing a Great Empire to a Small One." which he deficited to the English government in 1776: "Succeed all their (the lankers) complaints to be invoked and promoted by a few factous dend to are swhom if moted by a low factions dend to me, whom if you could eatch and hang all would be quiet, Catch and hang a few accordingly and the blood of the marty is shall work miracles in favor of your purpose" (i. c., your own rum).



So I say society may hand a number of disciples of progress who have disinterestedly served the cause of the sons of toil, which is the cause of humanity, but their blood will work miracles in bringing about the downtall of modern society and in hastening the birth of a new era of civilization.

ation. Magna est veritas et prevalebet. Abourn Fischer.

LOUIS LINGG'S LETTER.

LOUIS LINGG'S LETTER.
To Mr. R. J. Oglesby, Governor of IPinois:
Anent the tact that the progressive and liberty loving portion of the American people are endeavoring to mevail upon you to i.d. pose your prerogative in my case. I leaf i me fed to declare, without friend and connide Paisons, that I demand either liberty or de the If you are really a servant of the people according to the constitution of the country, then your vill, by virtue of your office, unconditionally telease me.

Referring to the general and inchemable rights of men, I have called upon the distacrated and oppressed masses to oppose the force of their oppressors—exercised by armed enforcement of infamous laws, enacted in the interest of capital—with force, in order to attain a granfied and maily existence by securing the tall returns of their later. This—and only this—is the crime which was proven against me, nose instanding the employment of perpired testimons on the part of the state. And this crime is guaranteed the employment of perford festimony on the part of the state. And this crime is guaranteed not only as a right, but as a duty, by the American constitution, the representative of which you are supposed to be in the state of Himos. But if you are not the representative of the constitution, like the great majority of office holders, a mere tool of the monopolists or a specific political clique, you will not encroach upon the thirst for blood displayed by the extentioners, because a more miteration of the ver-

upon the thirst for blood displayed by the extortioners, because a niere mingation of the verdict would be cowardice and a proof that the ruling classes which you represent are themselves abashed at the moustrestly of my condemnation, and, consequently, of their our violation of the most sacred rights of the people.

Your decision in that event will not only judge me, but also yourself and those whom you represent. Judge, then.

P. S.—In order to be sure that this letter will come to your official notice, I will send you the original manuscript as a registered letter.

original manuscript as a registered letter.

GEORGE ENGEL'S LETTER. Dear Sir—I. George Engel, citizen of the United States and of Cacago, and condemned to death, learn that thousands of cuta as periton you, as the highest executive officer of the state of Illinois, to commute my sentence of death to imprisonment. I protest emphatically against this on the following grounds:

prisonment—I protest emphatically against this on the following grounds:

I am not aware of having violated any laws of this country. In my firm belief in the constitution which the founders of this republic bequeathed to this people, and which remains unaltered, I have exercised the right of tree speech, free press, free thought and free assemblage, as accordingly the constitution and beginning. free press, free thought and free assemblage, as guaranteed by the constitution, and have criticised the existing condition of society and succeeding fellow citizens with my advice, which I regard as the right of every housest often. The experience which I have had in this country, during the fitteen years that I have lived here, concerning the ballot and the administration of our public functionaries who have become totally corrupt, have cradicated my belief in the existence of equal rights of poor and rich, and the action of the public officers, police and militia have produced the firm belief in the that these conditions cannot last long. In accordance with this cancence is the firm belief in the that these conditions cannot last long. In accordance with this experience: I have taught and advised. This I have done in good faith of the rights which are guaranteed by the constitution, and, not hong conscious of my guilt, the 'powers that be' may nurder me, but they cannot levally puresh me. I profest against a commutation of my sentence, and demand either liberty or death. I renounce any kind of mercy. Respectfully, Grongi Engell.

mercy. Respectfully, Gs SPIES' DEFENSE. The defense of August Spies may be found in many sentences of his letters to Miss Van Zandt and others, and in his biography and his notable address to the court before sentence was pronounced. In the latter he said.

among other things: among other things:

"Your honor, I speak as the representative of one class to the representative of another. I will begin with the words uttered by the Venetian doge Faheri to the council of ten: "My defense is your accusation; the causes of my alleged crime your history." A little later he says: "The contemplated murder of cital men, whose only crime is that they have day d to speak the fruth, may spea the eyes of the suffering millions, may wake them up. Indeed, I have noticed that our convection has worked mirriels in this direction already."



two have interpreted to the people their conditions and relations in society. We have explained to them the different social phenomena of the social laws and circumstances under which they occur. We have, by way of scientific investigation, incontroverthly proved and brought to their knowledge that the system of wages is the root of the social inquities—mappine, so monstrous that they cry to heaven. We have further said that the wage system, as a specific form of social development, would by the necessity of logic have to make room for higher forms of civilization; that it was preparing the way for a social system of co-operation—that is, socialism.

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